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Alewife Bridge to Open; Quebec Women Gain Vote; House Seats Face Shuffle

The World's Day—At a Glance
April 26, 1940

Alewife Parkway Bridge to Reopen May 1

Plans to reopen Alewife Parkway Bridge on May 1 were announced today by Benjamin R. Davis, Director and Chief Engineer of the Metropolitan Park Department. The bridge, connecting Concord Avenue in Cambridge and the Concord Turnpike, was closed Nov. 7 when it was found that abutments on each end of the bridge had sunk. Cost of repairing the bridge is estimated at $29,000.

Quebec Women Regain Right to Vote

QUEBEC (AP)—Quebec women have regained the right to vote in Provincial elections and to seek seats in the Provincial Legislature. A law restoring to them full rights of franchise was enacted April 25. It will become effective Jan. 1, 1941.

In Washington: Army Asks $42,000,000 More

Automatic reapportionment of the 435 seats in the House of Representatives on the basis of the 1940 census will become effective in 1942, following the signing today of a bill to that effect by President Roosevelt.

The War Department asked the Senate to boost the Army's 1941 funds about $42,000,000 above the $784,999,094 voted by the House. The new money would go primarily for replacement of airplanes, for educational orders for strategic war supplies, for improvement of flying fields.

The House refused to override President Roosevelt's veto of a bill granting increased pensions to 362 widows of Civil War veterans. The President vetoed two other bills. One would have liberalized the retired pay of certain former Army officers; the other would have authorized payments of rental allowance to Navy and Marine Corps officers who occupied Government quarters at the Panama Canal during the fiscal year of 1935 and 1936.

Brazil Jails 64 in Communist Propaganda

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—Sixty-four persons convicted of being Communist propagandists were sentenced today to prison terms ranging from three to eight years. Forty-two defendants were acquitted.

Scalise Indicted in Extortion on 53 Counts

NEW YORK (AP)—George Scalise, ex-convict President of the Building Service Employees International Union, was named today in a 53-count indictment charging conspiracy and extortion. The indictment lists alleged extortions totaling $97,150, with victims including operators of hotels and rooming houses in New York as well as union members.

Belgian Cabinet Decides to Stay in Office

BRUSSELS (AP)—Premier Hubert Pierlot's Cabinet decided today to remain in office at the request of King Leopold, to whom its resignation had been presented after disagreement over an education measure had provoked an unexpected Cabinet crisis. Newspapers blamed the Government for what they termed making an issue of a trivial question while the country is concerned with the war.

Japan and China Both Claim Smashing Gains

SHANGHAI (AP)—Chinese and Japanese claimed smashing successes in scattered actions today as Tokyo proffered peace and friendship to Wang Ching-wei's new Japan-controlled Nanking regime. Japanese claimed gains at Kaifeng, Capital of Honan. Chinese said large Japanese forces were retreating steadily in the South Shansi area.

Rumania Liberates 1,000 Political Prisoners

BUCHAREST (AP)—The Rumanian Government has decreed amnesty for about 1,000 political prisoners. They include all persons who are held for belonging to illegal military organizations. The decree supplements King Carol's recent reconciliation with the pro-Nazi Iron Guard, all imprisoned members of which have been freed, and is designated to further unite all elements of the Nation.

Grau San Martin Quits in Cuban Election

HAVANA (AP)—Ramon Grau San Martin, leading opposition candidate to Col. Fulgencio Batista in the presidential elections scheduled for July 14, withdrew from the race April 24. Señor Grau San Martin, President of Cuba's Constituent Assembly, presented his withdrawal without giving any reason.

Karelian Reds Laud Stalin Peace Policy

MOSCOW (AP)—The First Communist Party Congress of the new Karelian-Finnish Republic, which includes territory won by Soviet Russia from Finland in the March peace, today sent a greeting to Joseph Stalin praising his "paternal policy of peace." The message said the Republic "will fulfill your wise order about the increase of mobilization readiness."

War Summary: Reich to Radiocast New Policy

Official Germany announced unexpectedly tonight that a political "declaration of the Reichs Government" would be announced by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and radiocast over the nation and to the world at 2:30 p. m. (7:30 a. m. E. S. T.) tomorrow.

In Norway the two lightning advances of the Germans northward from Oslo that had taken the Allies by surprise halted, at least for the time, today at Tolga and Ringebu, respectively, with the prospect of meeting substantial Allied resistance from the railroad junction of Stoeren. A southward drive of the Allies from Namsos, farther north, has been halted by the Germans around Steinkjer. Failure of the Allies to match Germany's air force operating in Norway is regarded as the main cause of the success of the German thrust. [Details: Page 4.]

In the air Britain reported engagements between British and German fighter aircraft in Norway, six German aircraft having been shot down by antiaircraft guns and fighters. [Details: Page 4.]

At sea Britain's Ministry of Information claimed that 41 German transport and supply vessels had been lost since the start of the Scandinavian campaign. [Details: Page 5.]

In Switzerland a trade agreement with Britain was concluded and a similar agreement between Switzerland and France was reported.

In Paris the French Parliament adjourned. The session which ended last night will not be resumed until May 16.

Bay State WPA Drops 14,800

Denis W. Delaney, Massachusetts State Administrator of the Work Projects Administration, announced today an additional drop of 14,800 persons from WPA roles in the State because of quota reductions. This together with previous reductions will reduce WPA roles from 90,000 in April to 72,200 in May.

Mr. Delaney stated that all reductions would be considered in relation to need and that veterans would be given preference, but only if the non-veterans' need was not greater.

Earlier, Mr. Delaney announced that he had appointed John E. Burns of Boston as his administrative assistant. Mr. Burns, who has been associated with the WPA program since its inception, will work in the central office and his duties will be to co-ordinate the work of district managers. The managers were appointed March 1 in a step toward decentralizing the administration of the program.

No successor has been appointed for Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Administrator for Boston who resigned recently. The work is being handled at State headquarters.

Radio 'Gangsters' Held Bad Example

By the Associated Press

Chicago, April 26

The Central States Probation and Parole Association has voted a condemnation of radio programs dramatizing gangsters and crime, asserting in a resolution "such programs contribute measurably to commission of crime by juveniles."

Officers of the Association were directed to appeal to the Federal Communications Commission, sponsors of programs and broadcasting companies for elimination of crime programs.

Avenues Urged For Financing New Business

Opening of new channels for financing small New England industries that need help in expanding, was proposed to an influential group of industrialists here today by G. Harvey Porter, whose work as Executive Vice-President of the Industrial Corporation of Baltimore in building up business and employment in that city has attracted wide interest here.

Speaking to nearly 200 business leaders at the Sixth Annual New England Industrial Development Conference, sponsored by the New England Council, at the Parker House, Mr. Porter asserted that ample venture capital is available in New England, and that there are doubtless many small industries in the area which need help in progressing into new products and the giving of more jobs. The need is to get these two elements together.

New Industries

"Anyone," Mr. Porter said, "who doubts the availability of funds for industrial expansion need only look at two of New England's most rapidly growing industries—aviation and plastics. Surely a practical plan founded on Yankee principles of common sense should immediately be put to work to guarantee the wherewithal for creating those new products, improved processes, better tools, and new marketing methods which will enable New England industry to keep itself at the forefront of industrial progress.

"Such a plan calls for the establishment in a community or region of an organization whose main purpose would be to assure the necessary fixed and working capital required of small firms which will be soundly operated. The New England Council, in cooperation with the several State development agencies and industrial development leaders could, perhaps, sponsor such organizations where they are needed."

This theme of aiding industries

(Continued on Page 15, Column 6)

House in Test On Wage-Hour Amendments

Revisionists take first round — Roosevelt in plea against drastic changes in Act.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 26 — Having thrown the doors wide open to drastic amendment of the Wage-Hour Law over presidential opposition yesterday, the House today buckled down to strenuous debate on one of the most far-reaching pieces of social legislation enacted by the New Deal. In a sense it was a new test of Administration strength in the Lower Chamber just before election, where in recent months President Roosevelt's leadership has received almost as many reverses as it has gained victories.

In opening general debate on the bill, Representative Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey, Chairman of the House Labor Committee, said it would work untold hardships on many low-paid workers to exempt them from the minimum wage provisions.

"Twelve miserable dollars and sixty cents is a pittance for any family to live on," said Mrs. Norton, referring to the law's 30 cents an hour minimum for a 42-hour week.

"That is really our fight—whether Congress wants to go on record as believing that less than $12.60 is sufficient for the ordinary American worker. I do not believe so. I think that when members get their monthly checks for $833 they cannot look at that check and face their conscience if they refuse to vote for American workers who are getting only $12.60 a week."

Sees Threat to Purposes

Mrs. Norton condemned the proposed amendments by Representative Graham A. Barden (D) of North Carolina as "containing such broad agricultural exemptions as to actually defeat the purpose of the act." When the 30 cent hourly wage and 42 hour week went into effect Oct. 1939, some 650,000 workers got wage increases and 2,400,000 were benefited by the minimum-hour provision. The Barden amendments, it was charged, would take out a million of these workers, largely vitiating the law's effectiveness. Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia, author of another set of pending amendments, announced that he would not press his bill.

"I don't want any bill bearing my name to carry any exemptions

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Wage-Hour Act debate shifts party limits: Page 13.

When Trondheim Fell

Wide World

Americans Witness Nazi Coup

Above: The Seattle, one of the German troop transports, in Trondheimfjord. This picture was taken from the American freighter Mormacsea in Trondheim Harbor. Below: Capt. William A. McHale, right, of the American Scantic Line freighter Mormacsea, and Pilot E. Dahl watch the German naval operation in the harbor.

The Mormacsea, which was tied up in Trondheim harbor on April 9 when the Germans captured the city, was the first vessel to reach the United States from Scandinavia since war broke out there. Although $4,500,000 in Swedish-owned gold remained hidden in the vessel's hold, the German invaders permitted Captain McHale to leave the harbor. Captain McHale told reporters on his arrival at New York that he awoke April 9 in Trondheim harbor to find that 500 German troops had captured the city without firing a single shot.

Nazis Push Drive From Oslo North To Rail Junction

Study of new budget brings demand for greater war effort in Britain.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 26—Renewed demands for the intensification of the British war effort—which, it is contended, is shown by the new budget proposals to be lagging behind the French and German efforts and to fall short of Britain's own resources—is being pressed from many quarters after a closer consideration of the financial policy announced in Parliament on Tuesday.

No less authority than Mr. John Maynard Keynes declares that Britain must spend an extra £500,000,000 annually on the war above the latest estimate of about £2,000,000,000 annually to match the German and French efforts.

The concern expressed in Parliament and press and by the public over "too slow spending" is thought to be a sound reaction to the first and far less critical reception of the budget which, it is now being claimed, was directed too much toward currying popular favor and causing the least possible disturbance to the Nation's life.

More Taxes Asked

It is a novel situation, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Simon, reminded the House of Commons yesterday, when the complaint is that taxation is not heavy enough. But such a situation is indicated in the Nation's impatience with the Government for not more speedily matching the gigantic German war effort, which has the full advantage of a flying start and a ruthless regimented economy. That another budget will have to be introduced in less than a year is predicted by Members of Parliament.

Labor criticism of the Government for not producing arms and aircraft fast enough was led by Mr. Hugh Dalton in the debate yesterday. He said that in the grim struggle ahead the customary standard of many people would have to fall very heavily, but while the modest standards of the poor must be protected, he hoped there would be no more unpatriotic talk of taxation of the rich having reached the limit.

Mr. Dalton protested there had been no further increase in the income tax other than a rise to 7s.

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Allies holding well on the Narvik front but are forced out of two main valleys.

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, April 26—The spectacular German advances that marked the campaign in Norway yesterday have brought the German northward push from Oslo to within 30 miles of the all-important railway junction of Dombas.

In the last three days the Allied troops have been forced out of the two main valleys of Central Norway, the Gudbrandsdale and Osterdale. In the Osterdale, three German armored cars actually reached Roeros yesterday afternoon, but were apparently ahead of the main forces and turned back.

The Germans are now reported consolidating their positions about 15 miles south of Roeros at Tolga, awaiting an attack of the British and Norwegian troops from Stoeren to the north.

The Germans chose the Tolga positions for strategic reasons, as Roeros is more exposed. Also because it is a junction point for one of the few roads coming over from the Gudbrandsdale, by which the Allies might attempt a flank attack.

The Allies are placed in a difficult position, because they cannot deploy sufficient forces against the Germans in the Osterdale Valley without seriously weakening their garrison at Stoeren. This base is also threatened with attack from two other directions, besides the eventual danger from the Gudbrandsdale on the southwest if the Germans continue to advance to Dombas and beyond.

Germans Take Offensive

To the north, on the road from Trondheim, the Germans, reinforced from the air, have taken the offensive and advanced beyond Melhus.

The German goal would be to capture Stoeren and then clear the railway lines running south along Osterdale and Gudbrandsdale Valleys. They would then be able to connect Oslo and Trondheim by rail.

Around Namsos the Germans appeared to have blocked the move of the Allies to march south and encircle Trondheim.

Eleven-inch batteries at Agdenes fort, in German hands, effectively guard the entrance to Tronheimfjord, at pointblank range, preventing the Allied warships from reaching the three German destroyers inside the fjord.

Allies Far From Goal

After the German attack on the Allies failed to dislodge the latter from their position yesterday, the Germans are now advancing around the Allied flank along the opposite bank of Snasen Lake, in an apparent move to cut off Namsos.

Regardless of whether this bold attempt against the main Allied base succeeds or not, it means that the Allies are still far from realizing their plan of surrounding Trondheim.

The most encouraging report for the Allies from the Trondheim district is that apparently they have finally got an air base and antiaircraft batteries with which to meet German aviation on something like equal terms.

This comes too late to save some of the towns from destruction, but will protect incoming transports from decimation now that the snowstorms have ceased and clear weather has returned. Allied troops at Namsos include an equal number of French and British. The French units are from the Foreign Legion, which has been serving in Africa. They have brought along with them the White Arab capes they wore in the desert, which provide excellent camouflage among the Norwegian snows.

On the Narvik front the Allies can report successes. The Germans in the town are believed to be nearly surrounded by the Allies and even German communiques admit that the odds are against them.

Flying fields the crux in Norway: Page 4.

Chapters in Bible History Written in Printing Art

Life story of the Bible in five centuries is told in graphic chapters in an exhibition opened today at the Zion Research Library in Chestnut Hill in commemoration of the 500th anniversary of the development of printing by Johannes Gutenberg.

Rare original Bibles, original pages and colorful facsimiles, feature the extraordinary showing which it has taken six months of intensive work to accumulate.

Preprinting days are represented in a special case exhibiting the early scroll before the era of the codex, or manuscript page form, the beautiful hand-work and illumination of the early "artists," and an exceptionally interesting colored facsimile of the Symbolum Apostolicum, or block-printed pictures illustrating the apostles creed, the original of which was probably printed in Austria. These were the forerunners of the printed Bible.

Leaf From First Book

Then came Johannes Gutenberg of Mainz and the first printed Bible. An original leaf from that first book is on display in this remarkable collection. The date of this printing was somewhere between 1450 and 1455. Beside the original leaf is a cellophane encased facsimile of the complete volume, decorated with colorful scroll work.

First Bibles printed in England occupy a stage of their own in the exhibit and include two original leaves from Caxton's Golden Legend, printed at Westminster by Wynkyn de Worde in 1493 from Caxton's type. Broadly speaking, this may be called the first English Bible in print.

Another interesting table is the one displaying Continental Bible printing of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Represented here are products of the House of Estienne, the House of Plantin, and the House of Elzevir, well known families of printers of that period. Clarity of type and beauty of workmanship characterize the books, which are printed in varying sizes and numerous languages.

Of especial significance and interest to Americans is the collection of early American Bibles, including the very first Bible printed in this country and the first Bible ever issued for pagan people in their own language—the John Eliot Indian Bible. In order to accomplish this Eliot learned the language from the Indians, made it into a written language—heretofore it had only been a spoken one—and then translated the Bible and had it printed in Cambridge, Mass., in 1663, by Samuel Green.

Some Interesting "Firsts"

Other "firsts" of note in the American collection are the first Bible in English printed in America, which was the Aitken Bible in 1782, the only Bible printed in the Confederate States during the Civil War, and the historic Saur Bible which was used by the British for gun-wadding when they stormed Germantown and ransacked the printing establishment of the Saur family.

And finally, the table of English Bibles including various translations by numerous printers in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and carrying Bible printing right up to the present day.

This remarkable concentration of five centuries of Bible printing into a connected story shows the artistry of the early days, its deterioration in later commercial printing, and its recapture again in these latter days.

The exhibit is open for inspection daily except Sunday from 1:30 p. m. to 4:30 p. m., and will continue throughout the remainder of the year.

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This Changing World

Pressure on Sweden—Demands From the Germans for Better Working of Iron Mountain and for Facilitation of Troop Movements—War Possibilities

By H. B. Elliston

One can only surmise the kind of pressure which the Nazis are bringing to bear on Sweden, but there can be no doubt about its weight. The Swedes have had the German Minister on the doorstep of their Foreign Office almost every day since war began. His objections and his demands have been endless. One day he insisted that some newspapers should be suppressed, and it was done; another day he told the Swedes that Foreign Minister Richard Sandler wasn't agreeable to Berlin, and he was relieved of his post; a third example was a suggestion that the Swedes should adopt the cash and carry system as the only true neutrality (Do you recall what the Germans said about the "unneutrality" of the American introduction of "cash and carry"?) but the Swedes fended off this suggestion. When I left Stockholm I began to doubt whether the Swedes would end up with anything left of their administrative independence but a shadow.

The German Minister in Stockholm is a Prince, Prince Wied, and he is said to be related in some way to the Swedish Royal family. That in itself gives him a favored status. He also is helped by Marshal Hermann Göring. Marshal Göring's first wife was a Swede, and he still cherishes her memory. Somehow, indeed, Sweden is mixed up in his matrimonial affections. Often in peacetime he used to slip up to Sweden for a reunion with his Swedish friends in the hunting field. And the Swedes came to reciprocate Herr Göring's affection. Of late months there has been almost a pathetic reliance upon Marshal Göring to show his friendship for Sweden by keeping Sweden out of the conflict. Thus Marshal Göring is able to aid the German Minister to Stockholm in extorting concessions out of Sweden.

Not that Marshal Göring isn't sincere in his love for Sweden. No doubt he would like to keep his "second country" out of war. Indeed, it is questionable whether he ever wanted to see Germany, let alone Sweden, engage in conflict. But, just as events were too powerful for him last September, so they may be too powerful today.

* * *

One of the present demands upon Sweden is economic, and is probably concerned with the iron of Iron Mountain, which is situated on the Lapland roof of Scandinavia. Germany, as I have explained before, has to import four fifths of its consumption of iron. Two thirds of this requirement comes from the Iron Mountain of Sweden. The material goes to Germany west out of Narvik on the Norwegian coast and east out of Lulea, Oxelosund, and Gavle on the Gulf of Bothnia. Narvik is now closed to ore shipments, so that Germany can obtain the iron from Lapland only out of the Gulf of Bothnia.

Now this is the month when the ice melts in the Gulf of Bothnia, and the precious iron trade begins to move again. Sweden always has shown a perfect willingness to sell the iron to Germany. For it doesn't use the Lapland ore itself. But it is doubtful whether conditions are such in the Lapland districts as physically to allow of shipments. I question, in other words, whether there are any stocks of importance there—whether, indeed, there are many miners.

* * *

It is my guess that in these late winter months there has been a falling off in the mining of Iron Mountain. The reason is that Sweden began to mobolize when the Soviet Union fell on Finland. To the armed forces it then called many of the miners in the Lapland district. This was common gossip in Stockholm as far back as early January. (The official Swedes last September clamped down on all data about their fateful iron mines.) I checked up the gossip from a person who had been snooping on the spot for information about the iron mines. He said that, judging from a look he had at the lockers in the men's quarters, most of the miners had gone. The lockers, at any rate, were empty.

Such a condition of things must have alarmed Berlin seriously. Shipments out of the ice-free port of Narvik have been slack this winter because of the British blockade along the Norwegian coast and because of the harsh winter. Now there are no shipments at all. Accordingly the Germans have been waiting impatiently for the ice to melt in the Gulf of Bothnia so that they might renew their iron supply from that side. Normally the traffic is swollen with extra business after the winter interruption and if there was no stockpile to move, that in itself would be an additional argument for the Germans to swoop down on Scandinavia.

An additional point of conflict with the Swedes is more political than economic. The resistance which the Germans are finding in Norway calls for reinforcements. Sooner or later, if the British succeed in mining the Skagerrak more completely, troop ships will be difficult to move into Norway's territorial waters. In that case air transport over water may not be adequate for material as well as men. The Germans in their discussions in Stockholm might therefore be trying to wrest permission from Sweden for the use of Swedish territory in the reinforcement of the German forces in Norway.

The Swedes are thus faced with a choice, it would seem, and the choice is between war and a role as satellite of Nazi Germany. I think the Swedes would rather pick war.

Population Gains Reported in Spain

MADRID, April 26 (AP)—Despite the toll taken by Civil War the Government Statistical Department estimated today that Spain's population has grown from 23,560,975 to 26,000,000, since 1930. The estimate was based on preliminary work for the 1940 census.

The population of Barcelona, the largest city, was estimated at 1,599,000, an increase of 393,000, and Madrid's at 1,194,000, an increase of 150,000.

Willkie Calls Industry New Deal 'Whipping Boy'

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—Two of the country's leading industrialists—Wendell L. Willkie of the utilities and William S. Knudsen of the automobiles—accused the New Deal last night of making business the Nation's whipping boy.

Mr. Willkie, President of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, and Mr. Knudsen, President of General Motors Corporation, addressed members of the American Newspaper Publishers Association at a dinner given by the Association's Bureau of Advertising.

Discussing "Some of the issues of 1940," Mr. Willkie asserted in his prepared address that the New Deal had unjustly punished business to the detriment of the whole country and had criticized industry "for being unable to do what the Government prevents it from doing."

In this respect, Mr. Willkie said, the Administration had "drained the vitality and confidence" from industry and then turned upon industry to "denounce it for its failure to recover and make wild charges concerning a 'strike' of capital."

Mr. Knudsen joined Mr. Willkie in analyzing business' position by asserting that "this idea of having everybody get poor so nobody can get rich is not going to work in the long run." In his prepared address he contended that "business needs a lot of encouragement" and should receive a "reasonable amount of credit" for putting people to work "rather than constant scolding because we are not doing enough for those not working."

Security Means Sloth to Some

He declared "security" had almost come to "stand for a living whether anyone works or not," and added that recent legislation, both projected and rejected, had developed the idea "that this world owes everybody a living regardless."

While Mr. Knudsen pleaded for co-operation among industry, labor and government, Mr. Willkie implored the Government to relax "restrictive" processes which he said were stifling industry and harming the Nation.

The three basic factors of economic enterprise, the inventor, the investor and the administrator, Mr. Willkie said, "can provide jobs enough and products enough to restore prosperity to America. But first we shall have to remove the political restrictions."

The New Deal, Mr. Willkie continued, was in the position of the Egyptian Pharaoh who ordered his taskmasters to take away the straw from the Israelites and at the same time direct them to make as many bricks as before.

Two Definitions of Liberal

"Leave men free," Mr. Willkie repeatedly asserted as he discussed "liberalism" as the fundamental issue in the approaching presidential campaign. Saying President Roosevelt had raised the issue in a recent public address, Mr. Willkie condemned what he said was the President's definition of "liberalism."

"From this viewpoint," Mr. Willkie said, "he made the issue very simple: all New Dealers are liberal; all others are reactionary."

The utility head, frequent critic of New Deal business policies and mentioned as a possible dark horse candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, declared that one common quality all definitions of liberalism must have is this: "The liberal is a man who believes in freedom for himself and for other people."

"The conscientious liberal," he went on, "would not rescind the SEC acts, would not demand freedom from the regulations for utilities and utility holding companies, would not challenge the recognition by law of the right to bargain collectively, or social security provisions.

"In fact, the liberal would find himself in agreement with most of the objects of this new legislation, although he might want to modify many of its provisions and change many of its methods. . . . The liberal does not see in the present Administration any will to leave men free—he sees only an attempt to increase the powers of government.

"Our quarrel with the New Deal is over the issue of whether the government of the people shall manage the people's enterprises."

What Strikes Cost Labor

Mr. Knudsen asserted that certain practices of labor organizations led to disorderly negotiations and worthless contracts and resulted in "four-flushing and name-calling which does nobody any good. . . ."

"The greatest need in the labor picture today is for better management on the labor side," Mr. Knudsen said, adding that strikes in several instances had, under unwise leadership, cost workmen as much in lost wages as wage increases sought in the strike would yield in five years.

Union contracts stressing "seniority," he said, actually hampered workers because it froze them in jobs and thwarted their efforts to secure better employment. The seniority rulings virtually substituted "so-called security for opportunity," he continued.

"Unless we change our thinking and adopt more constructive policies, we are likely to find ourselves with another sort of slavery on our hands, and this time we will be dealing with a considerably larger number," Mr. Knudsen said in discussing American slave days and the classification of men as property in the light of present-day economic and social theories.

The industrialist sharply criticized "misinformed people" who declare that American industry wanted the country to go into war so that industry could reap profits.

"This, of course, is a very shameful and erroneous idea," he said. "Any of us who are in industry know what it means to be on a war basis. No profit, however large, can recompense industry for the losses which follow in the readjustment period after war is over."

Doors of British Columbia Wide Open

No hampering restrictions imposed against American tourists despite war conditions.

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Canada's most westerly Province, British Columbia, is comparatively near at hand to easterners, especially when it is considered that it is easily accessible by whatever mode of travel you choose; train, boat, bus, plane, or private automobile.

Vancouver usually is the "getting off" point for all travelers visiting British Columbia. It is a busy city looking out on a snowy curtain of mountains that slide into the calm blue of the Pacific Ocean. Here the traveler may sail for the Far East; for Seattle by way of lovely Victoria; and for that popular Alaskan cruise. Here, too, he may "take off" for one or all of the five National Parks which Canada has set up as part of its vast chain in British Columbia. Glacier, Kootenay, Mount Revelstoke, Yoho, and Tweedsmuir all have individual charm of their own and offer the tourists a wide variety of attractions.

Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, is, of course, one of the high lights of a visit to this Province. Its delightful English atmosphere; its stately Parliament Buildings; its many beautiful estates with shiny holly hedges; and the world-famous Butchart's Garden establish it as one of the "musts" for the traveler to British Columbia.

This year is being called British Columbia's Tourist Bargain year. Current rates of monetary exchange give holders of United States currency an advantage of 10 per cent more purchasing power when tendered in Canada. This, in effect, means that every tenth day of your British Columbia vacation may be enjoyed free.

Although Canada is a country at war, there have been no hampering restrictions imposed against bona fide American citizens and the United States traveler may enjoy his travels in Canada today just as he did in the days of peace

Dude Ranching

Americans looking for something "different" to do this summer have their eyes on one of the many dude ranches which now are announcing 1940 programs. Interest in the dude ranch type of vacation is particularly keen this year. The Union Pacific Railroad has issued an illustrated booklet on 102 dude ranches giving complete information on rates, accommodations, and facilities. The book also gives full facts about 23 other camps, resorts, lodges, and inns distinguished from regular dude ranches.

Camping Season On

North Carolina reports that the vanguard of campers has pitched tents in the western part of the State. Thousands of Americans find great enjoyment in camping out for their vacation holiday. Pitching a tent, cooking over an open fire, tramping the wooded trails beside tumbling streams, going to sleep with the sound of waterfalls and night noises all around, brings much relaxation and recreation to these pioneer vacationists. North Carolina is enlarging camp facilities throughout its national forests and parks. For example, the Great Smoky Mountains National Park has two standard campgrounds for trailers and tents with all the facilities to make camp life comfortable. One is at Smokemont, N. C., the other, near Chimneys, in Tennessee. Besides these two completely equipped campgrounds are a number of temporary public areas scattered throughout the park. Permits may be obtained to set up camp in one of more than a hundred other spots in the park.

Cruise Reinstated

Because of docking arrangement at ports visited by the Royal Netherlands Steamship Company's M. S. Colombia on her West Indies-South American cruises, the 17-day itinerary will be reinstated. This will permit longer visits at Port-au Prince and Curacao. Departure will again be on Fridays with the May 10th sailing to be the first affected by this recent development. The reduced rate of $185, put into effect when the cruises were revised to 16 days, will not be changed. Colombia cruises leave every three weeks from New York and, in addition to the ports mentioned above, calls are also made at La Guaira and Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.

Canadian National Railways; Canadian Pacific

Two British Columbia Scenes

Upper—Mt. Robson in Mt. Robson National Park. Lower—Takakkaw Falls in the Yoho Valley. The water descends from Daly Glacier and melting ice at different times of the day makes the falls large or small. The drop is 1,248 feet.

Chicago Club For City Youth Uses 4-H Idea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A plan to give city boys and girls some of the same initiative, exploratory experience, hard work, and practical activities that farm youth get in their 4-H Club work is being launched here under the name of the Golden Key Clubs.

Some 30 groups are already in operation and inquiries are coming in from Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Butte, Janesville and other industrial centers wondering whether this is the answer to the problem long faced by cities—how to develop leadership among city young folks—according to George L. Hays, managing director of the Golden Key Clubs which are being sponsored jointly by the Chicago Association of Commerce and the Rotary Club of Chicago.

But the objectives go farther than training the city's future leaders. The idea is to establish closer relationships between industrialists and the young folks, to help young people develop their skills, find out in what way they can best fit into employment, Mr. Hays pointed out.

They Adopt "Four I's"

Patterning their program much after the framework of the 4-H Club, the Golden Keys have adopted 4-I's for their guide—"intelligence, integrity, industry, and initiative," instead of the "head, heart, hand, and health" of the farm youth.

"Do Something—Be Somebody" is the motto for the city youth many of whom have never had the practical experience which comes to the farm boy in his 4-H Club work when he raises a pig, fattens a baby beef, builds a chicken house, plants a few acres of soy beans, or "fixes" the hayloft.

The actual project adopted by a given club depends mainly upon the group itself, upon whatever the members feel will help them make them economically valuable in the industrial world. The Stylish Stitchers Golden Key Club, for instance, started in by making aprons which the girls sold at bazaars. They made enough money to buy material for dresses and now they are designing, cutting, and making their own clothes, Mr. Hays reports. The Busy Bees Golden Key Club in South Chicago is a group of 20 girls who are also designing their own clothes.

Building dog houses is the project adopted in an underprivileged neighborhood by some 11 boys who call themselves the Lincoln Golden Key Club. A lumber company—and here is where industry often co-operates—is supplying scrap lumber to the youngsters and they do the designing, sawing, and construction. But they also add to their project, a study of dogs, their habits, breeds, care, and so on, hoping some day to get jobs "walking dogs" for wealthy families on the Gold Coast in Chicago.

Some 40 boys and girls in the Clarendon Hills Club are looking into community enterprises. They started with toy rehabilitation which developed into the manufacture of toys out of inexpensive materials. Now they are working on the community newspaper and in the spring they expect to push park beautification, Mr. Hays said.

Independent groups like basement clubs and other so-called gangs of boys get interested in taking up Golden Key work, it was pointed out. One club, for instance, which was found in a dugout beneath a sidewalk, is now housed in a hut in a vacant lot and devoting itself to repairing equipment in homes.

Two Years in Preparation

It was William Bachrach, of the Chicago Association of Commerce and of the Rotary Club of Chicago, who had watched the success of the 4-H organization and who wanted to see city youth have similar opportunities to develop industry, thrift, and resourcefulness. He made a study of the possibilities over a period of two years and secured the backing of the two organizations before launching the program with its manual and rules for organization.

Some clubs in Chicago meet in public centers, others in basements or living rooms, for many agencies are co-operating including churches, schools, parks, Y. M. C. A.'s, Y. W. C. A.'s, settlements, and various adult men's and women's groups. Five or more boys and girls or a group of either, between the ages of 10 and 21, living an urban environment, may organize, Mr. Bachrach said. The symbol of the Club, the golden key with the four I's printed on the side, signifies opening the door of opportunity.

Wider Training in All Fields Is Declared Key to Steady Jobs

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—Additional free educational opportunities were advocated before the Monopoly Committee today as a possible long-time cure for unemployment.

John K. Norton, Columbia University professor, testified that additional trained persons in all fields could boost national income more than $15,000,000,000 above recent peaks.

Professor Norton credited scientific research and education with founding 18 new industries in the past 50 years that now "provide one fourth of all the employment in the United States."

The witness estimated that about $3,000,000,000 was spent annually for education in most prosperous years and said this investment was repaid many times in increased earning power of those trained.

"Even during the depression, trained workers found it far less difficult to obtain work than did those without training," Professor Norton said. "A disproportionate percentage of the unemployed is made up of unskilled labor."

Professor Norton said the nation suffered a real economic loss when thousand of students were unable to obtain the education and training that would give them larger earnings and purchasing power. He said from 30 to 50 per cent of high school students now were forced to drop out of school for lack of financing while thousands lacked college training for this reason.

Both Professor Norton and Harold F. Clark, another Columbia University educator, said it was a fallacy to argue that "less education should be provided since as a nation we are already producing more than we can consume."

Trained workers, Mr. Clark testified, determine the economic welfare of a country. In support of this he contrasted Denmark and Mexico.

"Denmark, with almost no basic natural resources, has had an exceedingly high standard of living," Mr. Clark said. "Mexico with large resources, has had a relatively low standard. Denmark has perhaps the most highly trained and skilled farming population in the world. Mexico's population is essentially untrained."

Mr. Clark said the nation's "ill-fed, ill-housed and ill-clothed" would be greatly aided if they could be trained "to do things for themselves."

Farm Bill Put Back to House After Conferee Discussion

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—A joint conference committee abandoned efforts today to break a month's deadlock of the agriculture appropriations bill. It reported a hopeless disagreement on Senate additions of $347,000,000 to the measure.

Senator Russell (D) of Georgia, one of those who have been working in an attempt to iron out Senate and House differences on what to include in the bill, said the effect of the action would be to send back to the House for a separate vote Senate amendments providing for $212,000,000 in parity payments, $85,000,000 for disposal of surplus farm products, and $50,000,000 for loans to farm tenants. He noted that Senate conferees refused to yield on the Senate's action in adding these amounts to the $714,000,000 in agricultural appropriations approved by the House on Feb. 2.

The Senate voted $922,864,688 in farm funds, with $90,000,000 additional provided in loans for agricultural purposes. In conferences lasting about a month, many compromise proposals were offered and rejected.

Senator Russell said the conferees finally concluded that they could not come to an agreement, when a House compromise on the parity payment addition to the bill was turned down by Senators.

Corn Champ Aims to Break Tradition —Seeks World Award for Fifth Time

LAFONTAINE, Ind. (AP)—Chester E. Troyer, world's corn champion, is going to try to do what no farmer ever has done—win the championship a fifth time.

"I'm interested in winning one or two more championships," he said, "and I'll probably follow along the same lines as before."

That meant the triple-threat combination that won him his latest title at the International Hay-and-Grain Show in Chicago in December—good land, old-fashioned farming methods and a twentieth-century product.

The land is rich, chocolate-brown river bottom, where Mr. Troyer and his father before him have grown corn since 1894 and where the Miami Indians grew it for centuries before then.

The methods are those that in 30 years of farming Mr. Troyer has found best for raising prize-winning ears—mainly hand work.

The product is one which he pioneered in developing-hybrid seed corn.

The man who would be corn champion must show the best-looking 10 ears of seed corn at the exhibition. Mr. Troyer has entered 13 of the 21 shows and won in four—in 1920, 1927, 1932, and 1939. Only Peter J. Lux of Shelbyville Ind., also has won four times.

"I've got a good field ready, Mr. Troyer went on, "and I've picked out my best seed corn to plant."

Selects Best Seed

The field is 26 acres along the river where twice before he has grown the world's best corn. Last year it was in sweet clover. Almost every other spring, the river spreads on a layer of top-soil from upstream.

Mr. Troyer scarcely had returned home from last December's show before he began choosing seed for his 1940 entry. He shelled 3½ bushels—the cream of the crop. To be sure nothing happens to them, he's keeping the bags in his own bedroom till planting time in May.

Mr. Troyer plows and plants with a two-row rubber-tired tractor, but otherwise farms the way his father did.

He never uses commercial fertilizer. In wet years, he says, it's not needed; in dry years, the corn does better without it. To renew the soil, he plows under sweet clover. The river does the rest.

360 Acres in Corn

Though he had 360 acres in corn last year, he and his helpers weed, harvest and shell the corn by hand.

"My problem is to raise good seed corn," Mr. Troyer said. "Mass production methods can't be applied to that, because they damage the corn. My enemies are weeds and drought. I pull the weeds and"—he smiled—"I pray for rain."

Mr. Troyer's prize sample last year was the first hybrid corn to take the grand sweepstakes.

Hybrid corn, originated in 1909, is produced by crossing two inbred strains. Mr. Troyer has been growing it 14 years.

Likes Hybrid Variety

Though yielding crops one fifth larger than ordinary open-pollinated corn, the hybrid variety had not been considered good to show because the ears were small.

Mr. Troyer finally produced, with a double-crossed hybrid labeled U. S. 13, corn that was up to standard and had the extra advantage of strict uniformity.

"Now that I've broken the ice," he said, "I predict that nine out of the next ten championships will be won with hybrid corn."

Because of this, he's going to exhibit hybrid again.

Have You Heard Strange Music on Air? It Is Radiocasting of Chinese Program

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26 (AP)—Strange music you can't hum, and strange, singsong speeches you can't understand are being radiocast from San Francisco each night.

The Chinese have taken to the air and Chinese radiocasts will be given nightly over KSAN.

It is said to be the first regular Chinese radiocast in the United States, and originates from a remote-control station in Chinatown. The first regular program was given April 25.

Sam S. Tong, Program Director, said Chinese and American merchants were anxious to sponsor the program, and that financial success was certain.

Radiocasts will be directed mainly to San Francisco's 20,000 Chinese, and to thousands of other Chinese in California's central valleys, and in Los Angeles. Chinese with good receiving sets can hear the program in Salt Lake City, Utah; Omaha, Neb.; Chicago, and points east.

You can recognize the program at the start because the announcer will say: "Ho la m[illegible] gorkwia; gorkwia, Ho la mar."

If you tune in the program, after the music has started, you can still recognize it. There's nothing quite like Chinese music.

Richmond Editor Gets Litt.D. Honor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The University of Richmond conferred an honorary degree upon a comparatively youthful editor and praised him for his fearless championship of "justice and brotherhood."

To Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, the institution awarded the degree of Doctor of Letters.

The principal address was made by Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman, editor of the Richmond News Leader and Rector of the University of Richmond Board of Trustees.

Dr. F. W. Boatwright, President of the University, read the citation. Of Mr. Dabney he said:

"Discerning student of domestic and foreign affairs; author and editor who analyzes contemporary social and political problems and fearlessly champions justice and brotherhood; tireless contender for freedom of thought and expression; intellectual pathfinder who has provided himself worthy of public trust and confidence."

The convocation was followed by a luncheon which was given by the Board of Trustees of the Virginia in honor of Dr. Dabney.

Georgians Pledged To Roosevelt

ATLANTA, Ga., April 25 (AP)—Georgia's Democratic Executive Committee today elected to the party's national convention 72 delegates, who promptly urged President Roosevelt to run for a third term.

By naming the delegation itself, the Committee ignored appeals for a presidential preference primary, one of which came from a group embracing advocates of Vice-President Garner and outspoken anti-New Dealers.

Committing themselves to support Mr. Roosevelt should be seek re-election, the delegates empowered New Deal Gov. E. D. Rivers to cast Georgia's 24 votes for them at Chicago as a unit, and "as directed."

'No Russell Funds' In N. Y. Budget

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 25—Any court victory the Board of Higher Education might eventually win in its effort to sustain its appointment of Bertrand Russell to a City College professorship, would not put the British philosopher back on the city pay roll, it was apparent today, following adoption of a resolution by the Board of Estimate yesterday, barring payment of city funds to Professor Russell.

While the Board of Higher Education was pursuing legal action to have Supreme Court Justice John E. McGeehan's decision voiding the Russell appointment set aside, the forces opposing the seating of Professor Russell scored from an unexpected angle when the Estimate Board declared as part of the terms and conditions of the next budget that "no funds herein appropriated shall be used for the future employment of Bertrand Russell."

Added to this actual naming of Professor Russell, whose appointment stirred religious and parent groups to strong protest and evoked defense efforts from liberal and educational forces, was a further attack by Charles Keegan, City Councilman, who announced he would move in City Council to have certain members of the Board of Higher Education dismissed for their persistence in seeking to place Professor Russell on the City College faculty.

Mr. Keegan said his resolution would call upon Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia to reorganize the Board so that it would be relieved of its "untenable position" caused, he said, by a bare majority of its members. The Board voted 11 to 6 on April 15 to continue its efforts in behalf of Professor Russell.

Des Moines Papers Get Promotional Cup

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—The Des Moines Register and Tribune yesterday was awarded the silver loving cup given each year by Editor and Publisher, trade magazine, for the best all around promotion by a single newspaper.

A certificate went to the Minneapolis Star-Journal as second-prize. The awards were made at the final session of the National Newspaper Promotion Association.

The cup, which must be won three times for permanent possession, now has been won twice by the Des Moines papers and by the New York Sun.

Call of 'Dog' Vendors Not for G. O. P. 'Dignity'

PHILADELPHIA, April 26 (AP)—Shouts of ubiquitous hot dog vendors will not vie with speechmakers during the Republican national convention in June.

Walter E. Alessandroni, Secretary of a citizens' Committee on Arrangements, announced sale of the frankfurter would be barred "in the interest of dignity."

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Drive Against 'Health' Bills Launched by Medical Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Stressing advantages of the present individualistic system of medical practice, which keeps Government out of the picture except in the cases of indigent persons, thousands of physicians over the country have united in a new organization to acquaint the people with the disadvantages of such proposed measures as the Wagner Health Bill, and to show them the merits of the present system.

At the same time, they are seeking ways of extending medical service to people of low income who desire it, without bringing in such measures as compulsory sickness insurance, which they strongly oppose as a first step leading to regimentation.

National headquarters for this activity have been set up here. The group is known as the National Physicians' Committee for the Extension of Medical Service. It was formed to do certain things which the American Medical Association could not do, in its character as a professional organization under attack from the Government in its anti-monopoly drive.

There is therefore no conflict or basic difference of opinion between the two. In fact, the executive board of the National Physicians' Committee includes two past presidents of the A. M. A., as well as presidents of several State and City medical associations.

Fourfold Program

Now in its sixth month of action, the Physicians' Committee is engaged in a fourfold program of work.

1. It is sending out literature to the entire medical profession to make clear to them the issues involved in the Wagner Health Bill and similar measures.

2. It is striving to bring about co-operation of various groups opposed to State medicine.

3. It is sending out publicity to the general public that the layman may understand his own interest in keeping medical practice free from State control.

4. It is studying the many current plans for extending medical service to all who desire it, hoping eventually to appraise these plans and offer recommendations. But it does not hope to get one universally applicable plan.

"There is no panacea," a committee publication points out. At present, some 300 plans of voluntary health insurance are being tried out, reported John M. Pratt, executive administrator of the committee. Some may be found suitable for one locality, others for another. It will take study and experience for the committee to be able to say which are best.

Large Edition of Booklet

At the moment, the committee is at work revising a booklet called "Priceless Heritage," of which it hopes to distribute 5,000,000 copies. An early edition of 600,000 has already gone out to physicians about the country, who have circulated them among their acquaintances.

The pamphlet points out advantages that have come to the United States through its system of free enterprise and reasons that any move that might lead to the extension of political control over the individual, such as the adoption of a system of State medicine, is to be opposed.

The "Priceless Heritage," as defined in this booklet, is "The right to think without restraint and to voice thoughts with words without limitation or restriction."

Under this system, the booklet further declares, the American people have been provided with a better and more widely distributed medical service than any in the world.

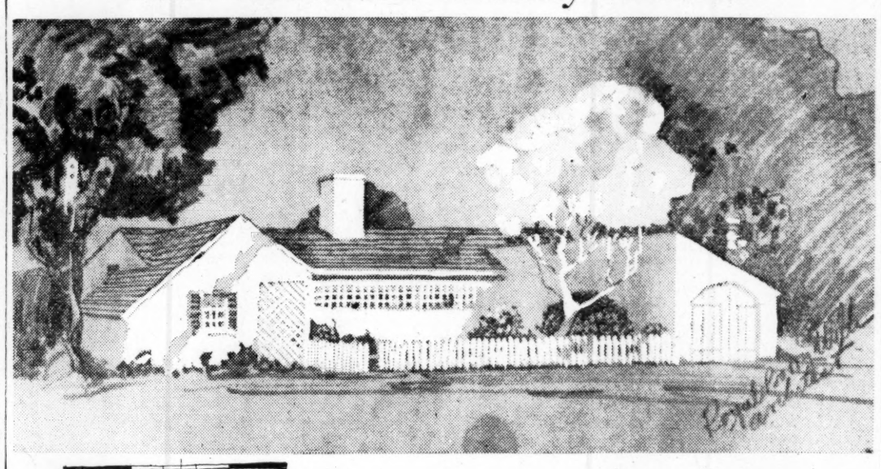
Free Service Questioned

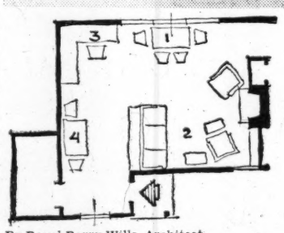
While granting that it is true that many persons cannot afford to pay for all the medical service they want, Mr. Pratt insisted that the trouble is 90 per cent economic, and that much of the difficulty is temporary. The depression brought it on, and as business improves, the problem will fade, he said.

In any case, he maintained, there appears to be no more justification for free medical care for the middle classes than there is for the provision of free food and clothing. In fact, in his opinion, many people listed as needing medical care really need nourishment.

Although the Wagner Medical Health Bill appears for the present to be laid aside in Congress, with administration support withdrawn, there is no reason to think that the matter will not be brought up again at a later date, said Mr. Pratt. In the meantime friends of the measure are continuing their arguments in its behalf. That is all the more reason why those who regard it as undesirable in many of its features should bring the facts as they see them before the public, Mr. Pratt declared. This is what his committee is undertaking to do.

Four Rooms for Family of Three





By Royal Barry Wills, Architect

Garage Attached

This four-room house accommodates parents and one child. The attached garage on right and shallow ell on left effect unity. If a few small windows were placed in the central wall of the house, it might easily pass for a made-over New England farm cottage, for the roof lines and chimney are such as are found in small New England homes built around 1800. The interior here, as in other homes in this series, is wholly modern in conception, a large portion of the first floor being given to a living room.

Easy Circulation Feature of Modern Home

By Royal Barry Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Homes Planned for Modern Living
Fifth of 12 Articles

The house shown today is planned for a family of three—father and mother and a boy of four or five. In the case of such a family, the matter of circulation becomes of particular importance. Child-play here takes place on the porch, which may easily be supervised from the kitchen, or the living room, or the owners' bedroom.

The porch in this house is for use, perhaps as a place where mother can peel potatoes, because it is so near the kitchen. On the other hand, it may be used for less mundane pursuits. Take note of the easy circulation from bedroom to bath to living room to kitchen. You will also notice that there is very little waste space in this circulation.

Several little plans suggest various furniture arrangements for the living room. Here again, although this house costs somewhat more than the one shown in Article 4, it is quite inexpensive for it is within the means of a family with an income of approximately $2,500 per year.

For Two Adults; One Child

Let us analyze various requirements and see how they fit the plan which is shown today.

1—Cooking and its equipment is the nucleus around which a small home is formed. We find this kitchen is so located as to reduce to a minimum the steps which a wife must take each day. The equipment is logically and conveniently arranged with storage cabinets above along two entire walls. We even find a well lighted, pleasant spot for occasional meals. The rear entry and basement access are ideally placed.

2—Eating. We have left out a dining room, for economy's sake. This arrangement works out nicely if the kitchen is used for pick-up meals, and one side of the living room used for the others. An arrangement of furniture for the living room is sketched here, but several others are possible, all providing for the four requirements—1, Eating; 2, Relaxing; 3, Hobbying; 4, Work Desk.

The porch affords an ideal situation for any meal during the summer months.

3—Sleeping. The master bedroom has ample room for twin beds and a closet with two poles for clothes. The other bedroom will hold twin beds, which is nice for the child if it has company. With a single bed, it is large enough for quiet play space while the child is young, and study space as it gets older.

4—Relaxing. The living room is considered as divided into four parts. The space beside the fireplace and bookshelves, with its large chair and radio near by, becomes the relaxing corner. The porch and garden are additional spots—for sun bathing and Sunday afternoon naps.

5—Child Playing. If your child is young, you must plan for supervising his play from the main center of activity; namely, the kitchen. In the above plan, the path the child takes from his outdoor play to the bathroom, to bedroom, to closet, to kitchen, to meals and out doors again, is so controlled as to occupy only the bit of hallway used by the whole household. The porch and the backyard are his natural domain, and with all his parallel activities this plan works out well.

6—Laundering. In such a small house, the expense of the laundry on the first floor is prohibitive, so the laundry trays are in the basement, directly under the kitchen plumbing, and lighted from basement windows under those in the kitchen. The basement stair leads out to the drying yard, near the porch. A built-in ironing board is in the kitchen.

7—Bathing. The bathroom is adequate, with its compact fixtures backing up to the kitchen plumbing.

7—Storing. The storage place at the entrance will hold all the equipment used periodically, as well as coats, overshoes, etc. A closet near the kitchen for brooms and cleaning essentials. The linen closet is in the back hall. The bedroom closets are ample, being 2 feet wide and 5 feet long. If you can afford it, include built-in cupboards under bedroom windows.

8—Hobbying. In this living room is a corner where your favorite quiet or inactive hobby may be enjoyed. The basement under the living room can be thought of in the terms of a future 'noisy" hobby space, as well as "noisy" entertaining. The hobbies which leave their trail behind them should be segregated from the first floor.

9—Entertaining. See how the dining table can become the center of entertainment for most of your social contacts. For the table may be expanded to take care of the maximum number for whom you can provide. For teas and bridge parties, there is space to set extra tables. The house is so laid out as to allow different groups to form and expand throughout the house, even onto the porch and garden, so as to avoid a crowded atmosphere.

10—Working. The fourth corner in the living room might be used for your desk for correspondence and bill paying. Sewing and studying can be done in the bedrooms, where it is generally quiet.

Through this step-by-step analysis of this given plan in accordance with your activity requirements, it is hoped that you will be able to crystallize in your own mind just what you need. You will be praised by your architect for your definite ideas.

Missionaries Of Methodism Join Forces

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 26—Women's organizations from home and foreign missions of the three denominations which united last May to form the Methodist Church dramatically presented their reports for the last time last night to the quadrennial General Conference at the close of its second business day. Pageantry and music were used to symbolize the work of 5,225 missionaries which Methodist women have supported during the history of the organizations which, in one case, cover 71 years.

This General Conference will see the end of these societies through a merger of women's work, local and missionary, which will henceforth be administered under a department of the newly created Board of Missions. The new agency will take over responsibility for 702 women missionaries and nearly 5,000 indigenous workers who are now laboring in 30 countries. It will be known as the Women's Division of Christian Service.

Far Lands Represented

Prof. Georgia Harkness, formerly of Mt. Holyoke College and now Professor of Theology in the graduate school of Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill., was the speaker at last night's mass meeting. The international and inter-racial nature of Methodist women's work was symbolized by soloists from China and Bulgaria and a chorus from Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C. The chorus was directed by Dr. Nathaniel Dett, noted negro composer.

Mrs. Howard M. Le Sourd of Newton, Mass., New England branch President of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, supervised a spectacle in which the entire audience of 4,000 participated by waving national flags, each one of which represented a missionary sent out and supported by Methodist women.

Dr. Harkness, paying a tribute to women's work in the Church, said, "I have yet to find a Sunday school which was not 'manned' by women. Women have provided much of the financial undergirding of the local church. Women, working together, have provided much of the atmosphere of personal cordiality which makes the difference between the church as an institution and as a warm human fellowship. Women have, in a wider outreach, built a great and serviceable structure of schools, homes, and social centers.

Chiangs Send Message

"Women, working together, have constructed one of the most effective influences in the cause of temperance and public morals. Women, working together, for better racial understanding and for Christian social relationships, have laid the foundations for a more humane and peaceful society."

Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek have sent a message of fellowship to the College of Bishops which will be heard Saturday. It will be conveyed to the General Conference by the pastor who baptized the Generalissimo and received him into membership in the Methodist Church.

Folk Festival Ignores War In Annual Gaiety at Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 26—Though many of the participants hail by birth or descent from nations at war, song and dance at the three-day National Folk Festival here was gay as ever.

Each year a group of leaders in the field of folklore sponsor the festival in co-operation with the Washington Post as an incentive to the preservation of the great variety of customs and traditions that have gone into the melting pot to make American culture.

Beginning as usual with the clanking bell of Amos Kubik, Provincetown, Mass., town crier, and the rhythmic beat of Kiowa Indian dances, the six festival programs spread out into a vast panorama of mountaineer fiddlers, Spanish guitar strummers, Wisconsin lumberjack story tellers, wooden shoe dances from Holland, Mich., Hawaiian hula girls, Louisiana cotton pickers, Finnish folk singers, New England sea captains, coal-miners, and camp-meeting goers.

Between 25 and 30 States are represented by performers sent to Washington this year by educational institutions and civic organizations who have "discovered" them. Most of the participants have previously taken part in local or sectional folk festivals.

In connection with the festival a "Folklore Institute" is holding two-day public sessions here with discussions scheduled on Gregorian music, Gaelic songs, fiddle tunes, migrant folk songs, the history of whaling and New England folk dances.

Most interested spectators at the festival were 10,000 school children, who displayed special enthusiasm for the cowboy singers and Indian dancers.

"Wherever this work of encouraging and preserving folklore has been started, it apparently lives on," says Miss Sarah Gertrude Knott, National Director of the Festival.

"The expressions of all the races, found in the amalgam of things American, reflect the vitality of a new country whose folklore of songs, dances, drama, handcrafts, legends and superstitions are still being made.

"The National Folk Festival provides the necessary stimulus to carry on the fine traditions of the past. In calling attention to these things, creative artists, now living, may find inspiration for classic music, art, dance, and drama based on the American pattern.

Modern Collegian Found Person Knowing Dollar's Value by Work

EVANSTON, Ill., April 26 (AP)—The so-called rah-rah days are over—for "Joe College" is a creature of the past.

This was the conclusion today of educators at Northwestern University based on results of a questionnaire answered by 250 seniors graduating this coming June.

In Joe's place they found a thoughtful young person who has learned the value of a dollar—by work.

Of the men questioned 80 per cent earned at least part of their school expenses. Thirty per cent of the women did likewise, and 15 per cent of the entire group received no financial assistance.

Nearly three-quarters of the men expected to marry on salaries of $50 a week—or less—although less than half the women said they'd marry men in this income bracket.

As a career, however, matrimony rated high for the women. Sixteen per cent said they'd wed upon graduation and nearly all hoped to be married within five years.

Only 3 per cent of the men looked forward to life-long bachelorhood. Four per cent expected to marry when schools finished, and 52 per cent within five years.

Another indication that rah-rah days are a thing of the past, the educators said, was given by replies to any inquiry on allowances from home. The men received a median of $10 a month above room, board and tuition, while the women received a median of $20. Nearly one-fifth received no money whatever for incidentals.

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Many States Seek to Better Unemployment Aid Measures

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The states have set to work to improve their unemployment compensation acts. Bills to strengthen existing laws are the most numerous among those on social welfare under consideration by the legislatures in session this year, reports the American Public Welfare Association.

Some of the States are attempting to reward employers who keep their workers on steady jobs by giving them merit-rating credits, which mean reduced contribution rates. An amendment of this type has been approved in Virginia and one awaits the Governor's signature in New York, the Association finds.

Other proposed amendments are designed to benefit the employees. Some would shorten waiting periods for benefits, others would enlarge benefit payments or extend coverage to workers hired by small employers.

Financing Public Aid

Next in number in the list of social welfare measures before the State legislatures come bills on financing public aid. Then, in the order of their frequency come those on old age assistance, and general relief.

Only a few bills, the Association survey shows, have been introduced in connection with aid to the blind, aid to dependent children, and child welfare. Plans for medical care, health insurance, and hospital insurance have received scant notice by the legislators, according to this review.

All kinds of ways to finance relief are recommended in the various bills. They propose outright appropriation, bond issues, new levies, and the extension of existing levies.

Old Age Assistance

Old age assistance measures offered are in general proposals to liberalize the laws. Several would ease or abolish the requirements of several States which now hold liens or claims on the income or property—above certain minimum amounts—of those receiving aid. Amendments of this kind have been enacted in California, Kentucky, and Nebraska. California adopted a constitutional amendment under which all such claims are relinquished by the State. Kentucky, in addition, revised its old age assistance act to increase the monthly grant from $15 to $30.

With Kentucky joining the ranks of the States providing aid to the needy blind, the total is now 41, the Association notes. These States administer this aid in co-operation with the Federal Government.

Two more States are co-operating with the Federal Government in the food stamp plan. These are Rhode Island and Mississippi. Rhode Island adopted also the cotton stamp plan for providing clothing.

State legislatures now in regular session are Mississippi, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and South Carolina. Illinois will meet in special session later in April. Kentucky, New York, and Virginia have adjourned regular sessions, Louisiana and Nebraska, brief specials. Alabama is recessed until June 25. Louisiana will meet in regular session later and California will reconvene a special session.

Sun-Hot Flame Cooled Instantly

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—Dr. C. Guy Suits told the American Physical Society yesterday that it is possible to cool a flame as hot as the surface of the sun to zero instantaneously.

Dr. Suits of the General Electric Research Laboratory at Schenectady, N. Y., reported that the high voltage electrical arc can be extinguished by shooting electrical "zeros" into them very rapidly.

Dr. Suits said that the danger from the hot sparks can be averted within a split second by the use of a condenser which momentarily reduces the electrical current to zero and quenches the sparks.

Dr. Suits is the inventor of a process for determining the temperature of such arcs by measuring their effect on sound waves.

Architectural Awards Made By Pan-American Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 26—For architectural excellence in the Americas, 143 awards were made by the recent Fifth Pan-American Congress of Architects at Montevideo, Uruguay.

Restoration of Williamsburg in Virginia, and the Federal Reserve Board Building in Washington were among the prizes of honor. Julian Clarence Levi of New York brought back word that the Congress was attended by 386 delegates from 11 countries of the Western Hemisphere.

United States Architects received four prizes of honor, six gold medals, 29 silver medals, and 31 honorable mentions. Winners, including individuals and architectural firms, and the works for which they were cited, follow:

Prize of Honor

Paul Phillipe Cret of Philadelphia, recently appointed by President Roosevelt to the National Fine Arts Commission—the Federal Reserve Board Building, Washington.

Perry, Shaw and Hepburn of Boston—the Williamsburg, Va. Restoration.

Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch and Abbott of Boston—New York Hospital, Cornell Medical Center, New York City.

Reinhard and Hofmeister; Corbett, Harrison and MacMurray; Hood and Fouilhoux, all of New York—Rockefeller Center, New York.

Gold Medal and Diploma

Arthur Loomis Harmon of New York—Shelton Hotel, New York City.

Thomas Harlan Ellett of New York—Cosmopolitan Club, New York City.

Herbert A. Magoon of New York—Jones Beach State Park, Wantagh, N. Y.

Karcher and Smith of Philadelphia—United States Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Zantzinger and Borie of Philadelphia—Department of Justice Building, Washington.

Shreve, Lamb and Harmon of New York—Empire State Building, New York City.

Silver Medal and Diploma

Ingham and Boyd of Pittsburgh—Chatham Village, First Unit, Pittsburgh.

Mellor and Meigs of Philadelphia—"Laverock," residence of Arthur E. Newbold, Jr., Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

Frank Lloyd Wright of Spring Green, Wis.—"Fallingwater," residence of Edgar Kaufman, Bear Run, Pa.

R. C. Reamer of Seattle, Wash.—Edmond Meany Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

Ernest A. Grunsfeld, Jr. of Chicago—Adler Planetarium, Chicago.

Lyndon and Smith of Detroit, Mich.—Beecher High School, Flint, Mich.; Northville Grade School, Northville, Mich.

Theodate Pope of Farmington, Conn.—Avon School for Boys, Old Farms, Avon, Conn.

Janssen and Cocken of Pittsburgh—"Longue Vue Club," Pittsburgh.

Schmidt, Garden and Erikson of Chicago—St. Francis Nurses' Home, Pittsburgh.

Arthur Brown, Jr. of San Francisco—Department of Labor and Interstate Commerce Commission Building, Washington.

John Russell Pope of New York (deceased)—Archives Bureau, Washington.

Jackson, Robertson, and Adams of Providence, R. I.—Providence County Court House, Providence.

Gordon B. Kaufman of Los Angeles, Calif.—Boulder Dam and Power House, Colorado River, Colo.

Holabird and Root of Chicago—Two awards, for Chicago Daily News Building, Chicago, and the United States Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis.

Howe and Lescaze of Philadelphia—Philadelphia Savings Fund Society Bank and Office Building, Philadelphia.

Voorhees, Gmelin and Walker of New York—Irving Trust Company, New York City.

Paul Phillipe Cret of Philadelphia, and Alexander B. Trowbridge of Washington—The Folger Shakespeare Library, Washington.

Bebb and Gould of Seattle, Wash.—Art Museum, Seattle.

John Gaw Meem of Sante Fe, N. M.—Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue and Carleton Monroe Winslow of Los Angeles, Calif.—California State and Fine Arts Building, San Diego, Calif.

Cram and Ferguson of New York—Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Nave and West Elevation Baptistry, New York City.

Hobart Upjohn and Otto F. Langman of New York—All Souls Unitarian Church, New York City.

United States Housing Authority, Washington—Its exhibit as a unit.

United States War Department, Washington—Its exhibit as a unit.

United States Veteran Administration, Washington—Its exhibit as a unit.

United States Department of Interior, Washington—Its exhibit as a unit.

United States Department of Agriculture, Washington—Its exhibit as a unit.

United States Navy Department, Washington—Its exhibit as a unit.

Honorable Mention

Dwight James Baum of New York (deceased)—Residence of Anthony Campagna, Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Electus D. Litchfield of New York—Yorkship Village, Camden, N. J.

Robert Rodes McGoodwin of Philadelphia—The French Village, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

Clarence S. Stein of New York—Hillside Homes, Bronx, N. Y.

Reginald D. Johnson of Los Angeles, Calif.—Santa Barbara Biltmore Hotel, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Louis Justement of Washington—Falkland Properties, Silver Spring, Md.

Harrison and Fouilhoux of New York—Rockefeller Apartments, New York City.

Wyatt and Nolting of Baltimore, Md.—Warrington Apartments, Baltimore.

Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch and Abbott of Boston—Harvard University Buildings, Cambridge, Mass.

Richard J. Neutra of Los Angeles, Calif.—School Buildings, Los Angeles.

Lester W. Geisler of Palm Beach, Fla.—Miami Jockey Club, Miami, Fla.

Frederick M. Mann of Heraldsburg, Calif.—University of Minnesota Memorial Stadium, Minneapolis, Minn.

John Parkinson and Donald B. Parkinson of Los Angeles, Calif.—Los Angeles Coliseum.

Schenk and Williams of Dayton, Ohio—Y. M. C. A., Dayton.

Bennett, Parsons and Frost of Chicago—Federal Trade Commission Building, Washington.

Paul Phillipe Cret of Philadelphia—two awards, for the Central Heating Plant, Washington, and the Calvert Street Bridge, Washington.

Delano and Aldrich of New York—Post Office Department, Washington.

Howard L. Cheney of Chicago—United States Post Office, Miami Beach, Fla.

Shreve, Lamb and Harmon of New York—United States Post Office and Court House, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Aymar Embury, 2d, of New York—Triborough Bridge and Henry Hudson Bridge, New York City.

Aymar Embury, 2d, of New York, and John L. Hamilton of Chicago—Winnetka Congregational Church, Winnetka, Ill.

Joseph Finger, Inc., Houston, Texas—Printing and lithographing establishment for Clarke and Courts, Houston.

Atlee B. Ayres and Robert M. Ayres of San Antonio, Texas — Administration Building at Randolph Field, San Antonio.

Milton B. Medary of Philadelphia, Pa.—Bok Singing Tower, Mountain Lake, Fla.

Davis, Dunlap, and Barney of Philadelphia—American Bank and Trust Company Building, Philadelphia.

Holabird and Root of Chicago—A. O. Smith Engineering Laboratory, Milwaukee, Wis.

Morris and O'Connor of New York—Interior of the Great Hall of the Cunard Building, New York City.

Marston and Maybury of Pasadena, Calif.—Pasadena Public Library, Hill Avenue Branch, Pasadena.

Albertson Wilson and Richardson, of Seattle, Wash.—Church of St. Joseph, Seattle.

AAA to Photograph Farms From Planes

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced that it had awarded contracts for aerial photographs of 102,800 square miles of farm land in 16 States to cost $200,704.

The photographs will be used to determine farmer compliance with AAA crop production control programs. With these the AAA will have available aerial pictures of about 2,000,000 square miles of land.

Among the contracts were:

Connecticut, Massachusetts and New York—2,222 square miles, Fairchild Aerial Surveys, New York, $4,532.

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Spires in the distance . . . a run through a modern suburb . . . then through a gate in the Old Wall and through narrow, Old-World streets to the ramparts of Canada's ancient Capital, Québec City.
To-morrow you'll go sightseeing in a *Calèche*, remarkable vehicle which is neither hansom-cab nor Irish jaunting cart, but is native to Québec itself. You'll want to visit the Plains where Wolfe and Montcalm fell . . . make trips to Ile d'Orléans, and famous Ste-Anne de Beaupré, the miracle shrine where hundreds of thousands of pilgrims worship every year.
Try a French Canadian vacation this year Come to the country across the street. Never mind your passport—neighbours need none. Come to Québec, the Province where your dollar goes farther, and where Old World and New live side by side and are one!
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British Labor Finds War By Allies Unimperialistic

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 26—The British Labor Party Executive has answered a decisive "no" to a controversial question here, "Is this an imperialist war?"

The gist of the argument why the whole Labor movement should support the war effort to the full and discount all talk of the struggle being "only another clash between rival imperialisms," is contained in two brief paragraphs of a pamphlet now being widely publicized by Labor headquarters.

These paragraphs say: "British imperialism has passed its stage of expansion and aggression; German imperialism is entering upon that stage.

"The effect of the war on British imperialism will be to develop still further those centrifugal and disintegrating tendencies which have already won for the Dominions the position of virtually independent states and are rapidly pushing India to the same situation."

The benefit of freedom of discussion, even in the heat of war, is perhaps being in no way better illustrated than in this controversy over imperialism.

Clarification of Term

If members of Labor organizations, factory workers, Communists, and Fascists had not been allowed freely to voice views that this war is a "sordid struggle between groups of competing capitalists in which the workers have no interest," it is doubtful whether there would have been the present determined effort to clarify the much-abused and much-misunderstood term imperialism.

It is problematic whether the Labor Party would have produced the timely and well-argued pamphlet. It is certainly questionable whether the responsible British authorities would have awakened so soon to the need for more effective measures for enlightening the public at home and abroad of British aims and methods in the administration of oversea lands.

While the merits of Allied imperialism have been eloquently expounded lately by Government spokesmen, such as Mr. Anthony Eden and by conservative organs, such as The Times, of London, it is the Labor defense of British and French treatment of any policy toward their dependencies that stands out as the most significant development in unification of British thought on justness of the Allied cause. For to Labor leaders the term British imperialism, admittedly in its worse sense, has for years served as a political firebrand.

Contrasted With Hitlerism

The author of the Labor pamphlet on imperialism is Mr. Harold J. Laski, eminent attorney and outstanding publicist of the Labor movement. While not attempting to whitewash reactionary residues which, it is claimed, still linger in British colonial rule, Mr. Laski contends that even those who call the present rule of India oppressive must recognize that the Indians have far greater opportunities for advancing their national freedom than nations under Herr Hitler's domination.

The very nature of British imperialism, namely capital-exporting imperialism, Mr. Laski says, has prepared the way for the growth of those social forces which eventually lead to emancipation.

A German victory, according to the pamphlet, would destroy all the defense mechanisms of the working classes. It would even mean, Mr. Laski believes, a thorough militarization of the United States and the stimulation of Fascist tendencies as the method of dealing with American labor problems.

For Labor to be indifferent to the present struggle would mean its being a passive agency in a victory for Hitlerism, the pamphlet says, and adds a significant message to the Labor movement—"It must support Mr. Chamberlain in so far as it is his clear purpose to defeat Hitler; that is a condition of the survival of an organized British Labor movement."

Careful Use of Word

Meanwhile some of the best-known names in British Empire affairs have been writing to The Times protesting against the disparaging use of the word imperialism, testifying to the peaceful and progressive influence of British rule and suggesting ways by which a better understanding of the true meaning of Allied imperialism can be disseminated.

Among the contributors to the discussion are Sir Evelyn Wrench, founder of the English-Speaking Union; Gen. Sir Frederick Sykes, Chairman of the Royal Empire Society; H. A. F. Lindsay, Director of the Imperial Institute; Sir Norman Angell, Nobel Peace Prize winner; Sir J. A. R. Marriot, eminent historian. The Times editorial sums up their views as follows: "Our system of Empire has enabled a far greater number of peoples, of a wider variety of races, to live in assured peace among themselves than ever so lived before."

It is pointed out by these men with immense experience in Empire affairs that the goal for all Allied dependencies is self-government and a better standard of living for their peoples. But material needs are by no means the limit of aims of Empire trusteeship. Both the British and the French, it is stressed, look for an ultimate justification of their systems and to the succes of the social, educational, and spiritual advancement of the peoples of their empires.

Comparisons of Freedom

The dominant note in most of the responsible comment on the question of Allied and German imperialism is a comparison between freedom of thought, expression, and religion allowed in the lands under Allied flags and the German system which, as The Times says, "demands abject submission of the intellect to a body of crude superstition, of the spirit of worship of a man-made political idol, and offers as a reward the prospect of battening on the material spoils of war."

New measures to further imperil interests and to disabuse the world of notions about John Bull being an obese and over-rich landowner are taking shape or are being planned as a result of the revelations emerging from the controversy over imperialism.

A number of organizations which have existed for some time for fostering inter-Empire education, culture, friendship, and understanding are involved, and it is confidently expected that the Government will take a big hand in the expansion of such work since it recognizes that the British and French Empires will be a vital influence in the reordering of the world after the war. The agencies likely to be increasingly used in counteracting German propaganda about the "iniquities of British imperialism" are lecturers acting as "unofficial ambassadors," traveling scholarships, films, and cultural societies.

Balchen Says Norse Caught Unprepared

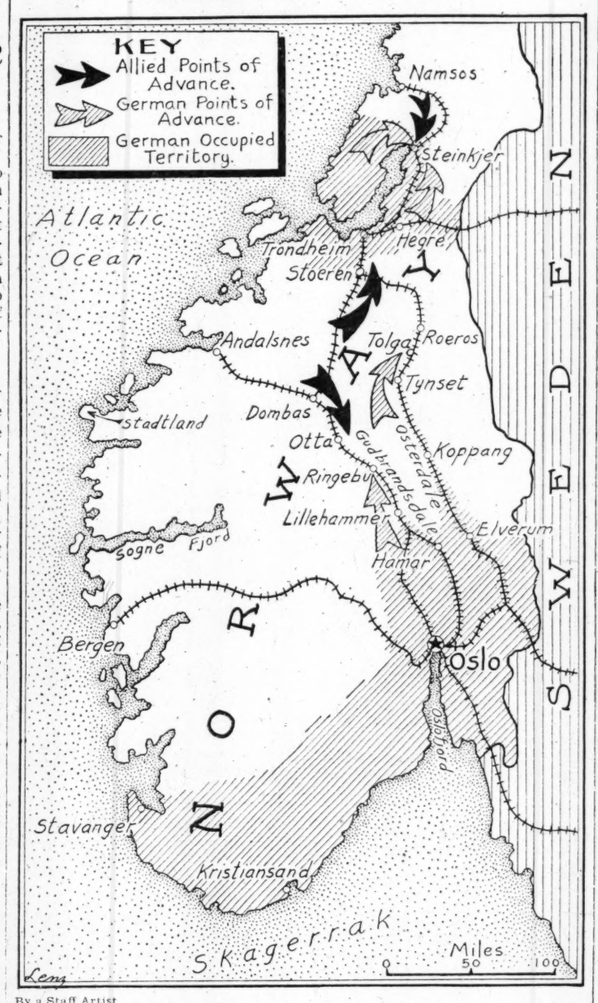
OTTAWA (AP)—Bernt Balchen, Norwegian explorer, said that "scarcely 200 persons in all of Norway are sympathetic to the Nazi cause."

The Polar flier, in Ottawa to confer with Canadian officials on war matters for the Norwegian Government, said he did not believe the Norwegians had thought Germany would invade their country.

"Such a possibility was considered but no one thought it serious," he said.

Mr. Balchen has been in the United States recently as a member of the Norwegian Air Commission.

Maneuvers in War



By a Staff Artist

Points of Contact in Norway

Tolga and Ringebu, at which the lightning advance of the two German columns northward from Oslo has come to a halt. Shaded section round Trondheim shows the German-occupied territory round that port which was the goal of the two German advances.

Fighting Planes Bolster Allied Drive in Norway

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 26—News that British fighter planes are now for the first time able to operate from Norwegian bases has brought some reassurance to the British public after the disillusioning effect of the continued withdrawals of the Allied troops before the lightning advances of the Germans northward from Oslo yesterday.

British and French heavy artillery, mountain artillery, and anti-aircraft guns have now been landed at Namsos as well as in the southern sectors, but the British forces are naturally suffering from some disadvantages.

In semi-official circles here it is pointed out that the Germans' sudden attack inevitably gave them the initial advantage. To support the Norwegians, who were almost entirely without their arsenals and had not had time to mobilize, it was essential to send from Britain and France as quickly as possible those troops immediately to hand.

In addition, the British and French had to use undeveloped ports and improvised facilities for landing. The first landings were actually carried out by men who had as their only war material that equipment which they carried on their backs and in their hands.

It is probably true that when the British advance party met the Germans at Steinkjer it had little or no artillery and no means of countering a relentless attack from the air, although the necessary guns are now stated to have arrived at Namsos.

But it is believed that the advance was made because the Commander felt he had to accept the risk of sacrificing his men so as to establish an advanced position from which to fight off any German land attack on Namsos, where British landings were still continuing.

The Germans appear to have had enough for the moment, and they also have dug themselves in just outside the town.

Fewer Mine Jobs Charged Against Technical Change

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—A union leader told the Monopoly Committee today that technological changes had cost the jobs of 78,140 coal miners in the past 15 years.

Thomas Kennedy, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, a unit of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, testified that "economic scissors" threatened employment of hundreds of thousands of miners.

"One blade of these scissors continually cuts the number of men needed to produce each ton of coal, while the other blade cuts the number of tons needed to carry on the industry, transportation, and the generation of heat, light and power," he said.

If unions had not won a shorter work day and week in recent years, Mr. Kennedy said, job losses in the "sick coal industry" would have been much larger.

Consumption of coal, he testified, had been reduced 219,000,000 tons of bituminous and 47,200,000 tons of anthracite from 1923 to 1938 by improved use of coal, "greater efficiency in heat ingineering, and competition from other energy sources such as oil, gas and hydro-electric power."

Mr. Kennedy suggested that the Federal Goverment aid the coal industry to advance its markets and create employment. He also proposed legislation to equalize "taxes on competing fuels and imports of solid and soil fuels, together with the possibility of taxation and regulation within the realm of labor saving machinery."

War Talk Again Echoes Through Italian Chamber

ROME, April 26 (AP)—The possibility of Italy's entrance into the European war was discussed again today in the Chamber of Fasces and Guilds by one of Premier Mussolini's trusted lieutenants with Il Duce himself listening attentively.

Guido Buffarini-Guidi, Undersecretary of the Interior, told the Chamber that "nobody in the dramatic hour through which Europe-in-arm is passing can guarantee whether or how long the few oases of peace still existing can remain uncontaminated."

Premier Mussolini left the Chamber immediately after Signor Buffarini-Guidi finished. Il Duce, as Interior Minister, is the speaker's immediate superior and many believed he had read and approved the speech before delivery.

Yesterday the Chamber heard the veteran Fascist Party leader, Francesco Giunto, predict that the European war would spread until "it becomes a war of peoples against the world of wrongful property holders."

Foreign circles are awaiting tomorrow's scheduled speech by Count Dino Grandi, President of the Chamber, for an indication of whether a campaign is under way to persuade the Italians of the inevitability of war.

Long's 'Swan Song' Drive on Gambling

BATON ROUGE, La., April 26 (AP)—Governor Earl K. Long made a final gesture of power today before fading into private life by ordering all Louisiana gambling stopped. He also reprieved five supporters convicted of slugging in election-day incidents which marked his defeat.

The gambling order was interpreted in some quarters as a "spite action" against political groups which have switched their support to Governor-elect Sam Houston Jones since the incoming "reform" executive smashed the Long dynasty. Mr. Jones is to take office May 14.

Sheriffs throughout the State were given 48 hours to remove slot machines, pin ball tables and similar gambling devices.

Duke of Kent Shifted To Post With Air Force

LONDON, April 26 (AP)—The Duke of Kent, younger brother of King George, was transferred today from the Admiralty Intelligence Division to special welfare work in the Royal Air Force training command.

Reich White, England Black, Germans Told

By the Associated Press

BERLIN — Germany's propaganda machine is working overtime to convince the German people that Germany is entirely in the right in this war, and that the Allies are entirely in the wrong.

The result, according to competent observers, is that many Germans who before the war were uncertain about the issues and causes are now using nearly the identical language, and making almost the same unqualified assertions that one reads in the official press.

German propaganda seeks to put across the following brief formula for the present world conflict:

1. This war has been forced upon Germany by England.
2. It is a war between plutocracy, represented by Great Britain, and a new social order, represented by Germany.
3. It is a war to liberate the world from the stranglehold of England.

It is all white on the German side; all black in the west. In England the moneybags are compelling the poor Tommy to fight; in Germany every male is proud to fight. The Russo-Finnsh war was not an issue of right and wrong; it was a dastardly plot by Great Britain and France to widen the area of conflict, and so on.

Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels has wide, sweeping powers, and he uses them to the full. By a careful combination of continuously dinning into the ears of the German people certain primitive phrases, and of often serving only half-truths, Dr. Goebbels and his co-workers are today re-making the wartime thinking of the great majority of the German people.

"War Forced Upon Us"

One of the primitive phrases recurring again and again is that of "the war which was forced upon us by great Britain." No Radio broadcast, no editorial writer, no pulpit orator, no party speaker, no lecturer will refer merely to "the war." It is practically always "the war forced upon us by Great Britain," even when it occurs in an indirect clause or in a casual reference.

Again, the "English moneybags" has become a stock phrase in nearly every mention of Great Britain as has the "western plutocracies."

While aiming first and foremost to keep the German people imbued with the righteousness of the German cause, the Teuton propaganda outfit at the same time is not overlooking its neutral neighbors.

The German press as well as broadcasts in foreign languages hammer away at a third idea which serves its purpose at home as well as abroad; namely that Great Britain, through the past centuries, has exercised a dictatorship over the world which made virtually every nation its tributary.

Whenever England got into trouble—so the argument continues—she persuaded other nations to do her fighting.

Claims Czechs "Sold Out"

In the World War, it is alleged, Greece, Rumania, the Dominions and states of the Empire, even France itself had to fight for Britain, and Italy was cheated out of the price of its participation.

More recently the propaganda goes on, the Czechs were encouraged to build up a costly machinery of resistance to Germany and were at the last moment "sold out" by England.

Poland was encouraged to resist and then abandoned, the Germans claim, and go to state that along the Maginot Line one looks in vain for British soldiers, and so on.

Anything which might disturb this single-purposed picture is rigorously kept out of Germany.

Listening to foreign broadcasts is forbidden under penalties ranging up to capital punishment.

Communicating to another person what one has read in foreign newspapers is equally forbidden.

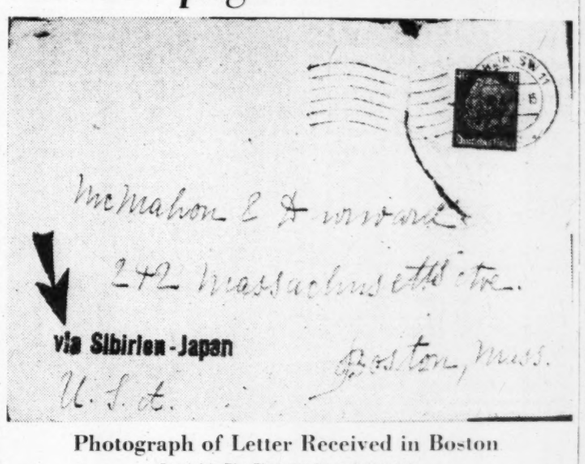
Officers and soldiers must not visit foreign diplomats unless especially authorized to do so.

German language papers printed in countries other than Germany—even in as friendly countries as Hungary—are not permitted to enter Germany.

Foreign language neutral papers are carefully scanned issue by issue before being permitted to enter. The press is told exactly what it may print and what not. Editorials are practically all alike in tenor and purpose.

The selection of news from abroad is often quite one-sided.

Nazi Propaganda Via Siberia



Photograph of Letter Received in Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

German propaganda, shut off by Allied control of mails on the Atlantic, is making use of Russia and Japan by way of Siberia. A sample has reached Boston, and presumably more are reaching other parts of the United States.

Vladivostok, Soviet Port at the Pacific terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railway, thus becomes a medium of Nazi propaganda as well as a transshipment point for American copper and other war materials that may be leaking through to the Reich.

Oddly enough, the envelope sent from Berlin to the American proprietors of a retail store on Massachusetts Avenue in Boston was filled with propaganda designed to impress Britishers.

Four printed sheets comprise the envelope's contents. Three items are postcards. One portrays Prime Minister Chamberlain standing athwart the entrance to the British House of Commons. He is telling a group of people: "No admittance! All seats reserved for the ruling class and their friends."

Former War Minister Leslie Hore-Belisha is derrogatorily shown on another postcard, while the third is a piece of anti-Semitic propaganda focused at The Times of London. The remaining sheet contrasts a cartoon of Reichsführer Hitler, pictured as eating Christmas dinner alone, and a photograph of Herr Hitler at dinner with a group of service men.

Allies Effect Swiss Treaty For Supplies

BERNE, Switzerland, April 26 (AP)—After seven months of negotiations economic-agreements have been signed between the Allied powers and Switzerland under which Switzerland may obtain supplies for her own use in return for guarantees that they will not go to Germany.

The accord with France was signed at Paris and that with Great Britain at Berne—both yesterday.

The negotiations had been prolonged on one hand by Swiss determination to retain economic independence and neutrality despite the Allied blockade of Germany and, on the other hand, by the Allied effort to obtain maximum guarantees that the Swiss would not supply Germany.

Switzerland already has an important trade treaty with Germany, negotiated several years before the war began and renewable every six months. It was prolonged three months ago.

In London the Ministry of Economic Warfare said a similar Swiss-French agreement also had been signed.

BERNE, Switzerland, April 26 (AP)—Switzerland began thorough, nation-wide preparation against air raids last night with the first half of a two-night total blackout.

The only lights authorized to shine in all Switzerland were those of the little towns and villages and farms along the German and French frontiers, which marked the belligerent borders with a belt of light five miles wide.

Flying Fields the Crux in Norway

The following analysis of aerial warfare in Norway was prepared with assistance of The Christian Science Monitor's aviation, military, and naval experts.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Will the battle over Norway be decided in the air?

Germany's "aerial Blitzkrieg," details of which are only now emerging in some clarity, has brought an interim answer to the question of air power.

Unless the Allies obtain air bases in Norway, and obtain them at once, military experts today agree that the Allied campaign in the North will face a mountingly difficult task. For these two conclusions emerge:

1. The Germans have made use of aircraft as a major strategic arm in Norway while the Allied air activity—even so far as it has been used—has been employed secondarily.
2. The Allies—as today's aerial counterattacks and announcements of heightened air activity show—apparently have seen the need of putting their "third arm" into more extended play.

Germans Seized Airports

Germany's attack took advantage of the fact that landing fields are few in rugged Norway, and rushed planes to seize all the airports while the naval forces seized the key harbors.

It was this strategy which forced the British to debark at small ports, unequipped with cranes and other heavy duty equipment for landing supporting artillery and tanks, and then to send these troops into combat without adequate air support.

The result is told in the war communiqués of the last few days—well-conceived British moves stopped and thrown back because of a lack of artillery and air support.

Today there has been some recovery from the British losses in the face of bombing attacks, against which the British had little defense.

Mud Hampers Artillery

Moreover, criticism of the British position has failed to take into consideration some essential facts. In rocky terrain such as Norway the handling of ground artillery is difficult. Add to that the present spring thaws, which make the earthy spots and roads quagmires of mud, and aviation has a very special value in taking the place of artillery.

The British, devising their aerial reply, face the fact that although they have apparently obtained one air field they have not yet been able to establish a major air base in Norway. From air fields in Norway, German planes so far retain air superiority over all the areas now occupied. They may do so until vastly superior air forces are released from England.

Heavy antiaircraft artillery cannot be landed until reasonable beach-head has been established in any amphibious expedition. Thus to insure successful landing superior air forces must be present at the point or points of landing. Today naval gunfire alone is not adequate to insure dislodgement of defending forces.

Shorter Flights for Nazis

To the layman it might seem that the answer would be to have the British operate from English bases and send airplanes across the water to support these troops. But an airplane has to carry fuel and bombs, and the more fuel the less bombs. The German aircraft, based in Norway, can carry heavy bomb loads, deliver them, reload and refuel and get back in short order. The British are faced with carrying smaller bomb loads and taking hours to do the same job.

This situation has resulted in the proposal, even by some credited experts, that the British risk one of their older airplane carriers as a "base" for which to conduct their Norwegian air operations.

But the North Sea is considered a dangerous place to operate a carrier. They are fragile ships. In addition to being open to damage or being sunk by gunfire or torpedoes, they have a huge flying deck. One 50-pound bomb or a couple of hits from a 4-inch naval gun can damage a carrier deck to such an extent that planes can neither land nor take off.

Carriers Are Fragile

Sending a carrier into such action would therefore be a most hazardous expedient, with the loss of the ship not only a possibility but its usefulness likely to be impaired almost any moment by a small shell or bomb, leaving such airplanes as had taken off without a place to land and stopping all further effective aid.

Such considerations explain the effort which the British are making to capture Trondheim, which is the most advantageous point from which a Norwegian-based British air force could operate—both to augment its operations in Northern Norway, and for any attack on the German invaders in the Oslo region.

Meanwhile, the German strategy appears to be developing in line with the fundamental Nazi concept—to use the German air forces successively in attempting to crush Britain by direct pressure.

Main Reliance on Planes

Thus in an effort to secure Norwegian bases for both air and submarine operation, Reichsführer Hitler may have been willing to risk a large part of his navy. At the same time most military observers agree that the largest portion of German air strength is still concentrated behind the Western Front and the Belgian-Netherlands border. When conducting air warfare against England, the Reich will undoubtedly simultaneously apply air pressure along the Western Front to immobilize Allied air forces in that sector.

From all of this it is possible to deduce something of the Nazi plan, the answer to which is the Allies' present problem.

The Hitler program was ruthless consolidation of Norway by Germany, always with air support. A breather for a few months. Then another blow, perhaps all out, against France and England would follow with the Germans planning to use predominating air power from first to last.

It is perhaps fortunate that the methods of German air strategy have been indicated so early in the campaign. To the lessons of Spain, Poland, and Finland, have been added further knowledge of the Reich's concept of "third dimensional" warfare. The Allies face a hard task. But it would be a mistake to judge the final outcome of the campaign by the initial reverses they have suffered in the early stages.

Combats in Air Reported by Reich

By the Associated Press

Berlin, April 26

The Air Ministry announced today that "some of our fighter aircraft" had been engaged in Norway and a number damaged by bombing attacks.

The Ministry asserted that "six enemy aircraft have been shot down by our antiaircraft guns and fighters" and declared other enemy planes were damaged.

Göring Regrets Slaying of Losey

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—Field Marshal Hermann Göring, Commander of the German Air Forces, sent a personal expression of regret and sympathy over the passing of Capt. Robert H. Losey, American Army military observer in Norway, who was killed in a Nazi bombing raid.

The message was given to Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Corps, by Lieut. Gen. Friedrich von Boetticher, German military attaché.

Remington Rand Grants Vacation to Employees

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—Remington Rand, Inc., today announced that all production employees at work and on the pay roll from April 29, 1940, to the vacation date and who have worked for the company continuously for one year or more prior to April 1, 1940, will receive one week's vacation with pay based on their earnings for the 13 weeks period ending June 28, 1940.

Canada's War Supply Depot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — The Department of National Defense, in authorizing immediate establishment of a central war supplies depot here, is believed to have paved the way for one of the biggest developments in the Commonwealth Air Training plan.

The site, an area of 30 acres, is located in East Montreal. The depot will store aviation equipment and supplies for the Royal Canadian Air Force and the Allied Governments.

During 1940 aviation war equipment to the value of $50,000,000 will be received here, temporarily stored and shipped as required from the depot to the airports and training schools of the Commonwealth Air Training plan.

All buildings of the 30-acre depot which are to be constructed at once will be one-story structures, surrounded by steel wire fencing, and will be placed under military police control.

Approximately 1,500 civilian employees will be employed by the depot in the handling, storing, and accounting.

Aircraft Industry Soars

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 26 — Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and the Department of Labor are wishing all United States employment indexes looked like that for the aircraft industry. For March it stood at 2,095, with 100 as par.

The war, plus the fact that the Department's base for measuring employment are the years 1923-25, when airplanes were still an infant industry, account for the size of the aircraft index.

A year ago the employment index for aircraft was 977. Automobile employment is now hovering around 114, with iron and steel at 102, compared with 83 a year ago.

If the various Government Bureaus can agree on a more recent set of "typical years," Bureau of Labor statistics chiefs would be willing to adopt a more up-to-date base. The years 1937-1939 are being considered.

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Crafts of German Exiles Form Belgian Display

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Evidence that refugees can be "retained" successfully for work outside their previous experience is provided at an exhibition which was inaugurated here recently of handicraft entirely carried out by refugees from Germany during recent years.

The varieties of leatherwork, the carved wooden clocks, the well-made toys, and embroidery, hardly appeared as the work of persons who, until recent months, had had no practical experience of craftsmanship. For a large proportion of the work displayed had been carried out by "intellectuals" of the professional classes, and particularly by lawyers, teachers, and physicians.

Some 30,000 refugees have now found temporary asylum in Belgium. About 80 per cent of this number has come in during the past two years, but whereas the earlier immigrants were Jews or Democrats from Germany, the greater number of the latter have made their escape from Austria, a considerable proportion having arrived in the weeks, or even days, immediately preceding the Anschluss. Of the 30,000 about half are in a position to support themselves, the other half being dependent on the various aid committees.

Thirty thousand refugees; 15,000 destitute—a mere handful in relation to the total, yet presenting a sufficiently urgent and poignant problem when viewed at close quarters. Brussels and Antwerp are the chief refugee centers for those of the Jewish faith—a very large proportion.

Needs of Poland Emphasized

The Joint Distribution Committee for Jewish refugees has allotted a sum of 1,500,000 Belgian francs ($255,150) a month to Brussels, 1,300,000 to Antwerp for general relief work. But the plight of Jewry in conquered Poland has compelled the Committee to begin to restrict its subsidies to refugee organizations in Western European countries in order to cope with these even more urgent needs.

The Belgian Government, which has throughout, in its difficult position "twixt mighty adversaries," shown great practical sympathy for the refugees whom it is harboring, has twice assisted with loans of 6,000,000 and 8,000,000 francs, respectively, but it is clear this must be regarded as an extraordinary aid.

At present the refugees receive a sum equivalent to 7s. a week, an amount computed as the essential minimum for the upkeep of Spanish refugees some three years ago. At present even this exiguous sum seems threatened, and the problem of the refugee grows ever more acute as Jews, German democrats, Spanish Republicans, and Austrians, have been joined by Czechs and Poles.

Learn Farming and Craftwork

One of the by-products of the refugee problem has been the widespread establishment of the Work Camp or Colony formed of men and women who, brought together by force of circumstances from widely different social backgrounds, are seeking a simpler way of life aiming at self-support through agriculture and handicraft work.

Three such colonies have been established for German refugees in Belgium, at Merxplaas, near Antwerp; at Marneffe, south of Namur; and at Exaerde in the Ardennes. Each of these maintains some hundreds of refugees and each has a distinct character of its own.

The earliest colony to be founded was at Merxplaas. Here some hundreds of single men between the ages of 18 and 35, belonging for the most part to the professional classes, are trained in various forms of manual labor in workshops fitted out and supplied by funds from the Jewish Relief Distribution Committee.

Skilled instructors are hired for this purpose and the period of apprenticeship, which is a period of thorough training, lasts for from 12 to 18 months. At the end of this time a certificate of proficiency can be obtained which will be of aid in facilitating emigration. Merxplaas is essentially a training colony, and it is not customary for its members to remain once the qualifying certificate has been obtained.

Marneffe is what may be described as a "family camp." Here a large chateau with some 300 rooms has been allotted to the refugees on the basis of a room to each family. It is a small township with poultry farm, dairy and workshops, which is working toward making itself into a self-supporting entity. The rooms, which are centrally heated and most of which have running water, are kept scrupulously clean by their inmates. This is one of the conditions of entry into the colony, a privilege greatly desired among refugees here. One noted, in particular, the large proportion of young married couples, and the activity of the women in dressmaking, millinery and embroidery.

English Method Used

Great hopes are built on the recently established camp at Exaerde, which contains about 200 boys between 14 and 18 years of age. The idea has been to establish a school somewhat on the lines of the English public school. The master in charge of this colony was at one time a modern language teacher at an English school and aims at introducing much of the English method.

In particular he aims at keeping alive the democratic tradition by the institution of regular debates among the scholars, conducted as nearly as possible on the British parliamentary model.

Exaerde has probably the most strenuous life of all the colonies, for not only do the pupils have to attain a normal school development in academic subjects, but they also spend half the day in the workshops engaged in vocational training. In a great many cases it is hoped they will afterward pass on to the factory which the Relief Committee has established in Brussels where about 120 young emigrants are at present training as mechanics and electricians. It is the special pride of the administrators of this enterprise that every single tool, every screw, and even a great deal of the machinery has actually been produced in the workshops.

Norse Envoy Sees Nazi Propaganda In Treason Report

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—Wilhelm Munthe de Morgenstierne, Norwegian Minister to the United States, said last night the German invasion of Norway was as surprising as if "the Martian of Orsen Welles had suddenly descended upon us."

The Minister, referring to Mr. Welles' radio drama of 1938 about a fancied invasion from Mars, spoke at the American Newspaper Publishers Association banquet closing its annual convention.

"But even if there was some natural bewilderment," Mr. de Morgenstierne said, "my information is that reports of treason among our own people have been vastly exaggerated. These reports to a large extent were broadcast by the enemy as a part of his well-organized propaganda, with the purpose to break our morale and shake the confidence of our friends."

He acknowledged that "there was a lot of sabotage, faked orders, and trickery of all kinds, but it was perpetrated by the invaders, hardly by the Norwegians."

Norwegian Trade Unions Cancel May Day Fetes

OSLO, Norway, April 26 (AP)—The Norwegian Trade Unions' National Council today cancelled all May Day celebrations and demonstrations. Workers were urged in a manifesto to do their work as usual because of the "difficult position" of the populace.

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Germans From Russia Transplanted to Reich

Wide World

New Arrivals Receive First Meal at Station on Frontier

About 160,000 persons of German ancestry are being removed from Russian-occupied Poland, an undertaking unusual both for its size and the manner in which it is being carried out. These Germans will be settled mainly in West Prussia and will be occupied in farming to help Germany overcome its shortage in foodstuffs, greatly depleted by the Allied blockade of ports from which exports used to come.

Emerging of Women in Japan Is Significant Result of War

Drains on Japan's manpower for the China war are opening new opportunities to women in a land where they have been traditionally submerged. Children also are being drawn increasingly into Japan's war effort on the home front. The situation is described in the second of three articles on Japan after nearly three years of war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO — When the Osaka Stock Exchange recently announced it had lifted the 60-year-old rule barring women from the floor of the Exchange, it did more than topple another masculine stronghold. Its action constituted an acknowledgment of a labor shortage which is growing increasingly acute throughout Japan.

When the Exchange explained that the "preferential status" of heavy industries was the main reason for the new rule, the story was complete. Under present conditions, heavy industries mean munitions and wartime industries, which lack for neither men nor materials.

No estimates are available on the number employed in the munitions industries. The figures are closely guarded by the Government as "state secrets," for in addition to the task of supplying the armies in the field in Manchuria and China, there has been a steady expansion program designed to protect Japan against the possibility of a war with Russia.

Nevertheless, it is obvious that the number of munitions workers must be enormous. Besides this, there are roughly a million soldiers in China, another half million picked troops in Manchuria, and the Government officially acknowledges 100,000 fatalities in the "China incident."

Needed to Replace Men

With the prime of its manhood drained away for military service and for the manufacture of war supplies, it is little wonder that women are being called upon to replace men in civilian enterprises. The situation in the Osaka Stock Exchange is typical of what in going on throughout the country.

Education officials are greatly concerned over the reluctance of young men to take up a teaching career. The number of applicants for normal school training has dropped alarmingly, while at the same time there has been an increase in the number of those who leave teaching to enter other fields.

In Tokyo prefecture alone, from April last year up to January this year, more than 500 primary school teachers resigned, and the number is expected to double soon. Meanwhile, normal school graduations have been cut in two. Attempts to obtain teachers from other prefectures aroused indignation, for the same shortage exists elsewhere.

Reason for the exodus from the teaching profession is that salaries paid in government schools are so low that they can no longer compete with private industry. Incomes in the munitions industries are double and triple those of the poorly paid professional workers.

Migrant Labor Appears

Because the demand for labor exceeds the supply, a new type of worker has made his appearance — the itinerant. Tired of coolie wages, he quits his job and sets out in a competitive labor market to look for higher wages. As matters stand now, he is bound to find a better job if he has any capabilities at all.

Evidences of the change are easily apparent in the course of daily living in any of the big cities of Japan. Most of the busses have girl conductors, dressed in business-like blue uniforms. Girl workers, few of them more than 20 years old, are making their appearance on trams and railway trains. In the cafes, many of the waitresses are hardly more than 12 years old.

Child labor in Japan's home industries has been customary for generations, but the shortage of workers in industry has become so acute that they are leaving home workshops to take salaried positions. Efforts to speed up production in the coal mines and relieve the serious coal shortage in Japan have resulted in the employment of minors on a large scale in Manchuria and North China.

Has to Import Labor

Far from being able to undertake any Asiatic colonization on a large scale, Japan is now confronted with the necessity of importing labor from Korea to keep its home industries operating. The acute charcoal shortage during the winter was due primarily to the lack of woodcutters in the mountains, and the situation was saved only by the recruiting of student brigades who were taken in large groups for a few days at a time to fell trees for charcoal.

In the past, Japan has tried to rationalize its colonial expansion program on the ground of population pressure at home. Now that it has territory in which to expand, it finds that it has no population to spare, and sporadic efforts have been launched to encourage the birth rate.

Reports from China indicate that many of the soldiers there have been away from home so long that they have lost the desire to return. They are beginning to talk of settling in the cities where they are billeted when they are mustered out of service at the end of the war. This is true even of men with families.

War Absorbed Best Labor

Drastic decrees announced in February will divert practically all young male Japanese workers into wartime industries or firms engaged in trade directly linked to the manufacture of essential goods. Other concerns will have no right to hire youths or juveniles between the ages of 12 and 30 until the number of employees in their firms at present has been decreased 30 per cent. This even applies to women over 12.

Important social changes are in the making as a result of the labor shortage. One is the greater degree of freedom enjoyed by women. They tend more and more to abandon the kimono and wear western style dresses in offices and factories, despite an organized campaign to preserve Japanese traditions. They appear more often in public, in restaurants and places of entertainment. The younger women especially are seen in public with men, and unmarried girls are shocking their elders to the extent of taking the arm of their escort, instead of trotting patiently a step or two in the rear.

Judging from the present state of affairs, Japan is succeeding in creating a "new order" in Japan itself more surely than in East Asia.

Knox Speculates On Allied Defeat

NEW YORK (AP)—Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher and Republican leader, asserted April 25 if Germany won the war the United States would be forced immediately to seize British islands in the Caribbean.

"And Germany would regard that as an act of war," Mr. Knox added.

In an address before the Union League Club, Mr. Knox cited predictions that Germany had a "50-50" chance to win. An Allied defeat, he contended, would seriously affect the military importance of British-owned islands which control the approach to the Panama Canal.

"We see the politicians of both parties silent or taking possession of the untenable position of isolation," Mr. Knox continued. "I do not advocate our participating in this war, but I cannot shut my eyes to the realities."

"The candidates for both parties when they are east of the Mississippi talk as though they were pro-Ally," Mr. Knox said. "But when they cross west of the Mississippi, they take an isolationist stand."

First Newfoundland Soldiers Overseas

LONDON, April 26 (AP)—Arrival at a northwest port of "a further contingent of Canadians" and the first military group from Newfoundland was announced yesterday.

The Newfoundlanders were in civilian clothes and many of them tossed their hats into the water as their ship eased into her berth. The Canadians were in uniform.

(Canadian strength already in Britain—a division and an air unit—number about 20,000 men.)

The announcement of the new arrivals said they reached an undisclosed port where Dominions Secretary Anthony Eden extended the welcome to "the first contingent, a large number, of Newfoundlanders who have volunteered for service with the Royal Artillery."

Observers Shift

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—The War Department has ordered a shift of the Army's staff of official observers in Europe, assigning two ordnance officers to belligerent capitals and directing the return of an Air Corps officer on duty in Paris.

Col. Hermann H. Zornig, on duty at the Aberdeen proving ground in Maryland, was assigned to Berlin as Assistant Military Attaché. Colonel Zornig was directed to sail May 11 via Genoa, Italy. His home is Newhall, Iowa.

Col. Gevais W. Trichel, stationed at Frankfort Arsenal, Philadelphia, was assigned to Paris as Assistant Military Attaché, and directed to sail May 11, also. His home is Good Pine, La.

Lieut.-Col. George C. Kenney, Assistant Military Attaché and Assistant Attaché for Air at Paris, was ordered transferred to Wright Field, Ohio, sailing May 4 from Genoa. His home is Gardiner, Maine.

'Homeless' Ships to Move On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—As rapidly as they can clear port, most of the 10 Norwegian freighters in Los Angeles will continue their voyages, ships' agents announced following a war council between masters of the "homeless" vessels and Norwegian Consul Erling S. Bent to determine a course of action.

Four Danish ships, refusing to give up their Danish registry and subject to possible seizure if they venture into waters controlled by British patrols, will be tied up for the duration of the war, agents for the Danish steamship lines indicate.

Names of Vessels

The 10 Norwegian vessels in San Pedro Harbor at the time of the war council of ships' masters were the Benjamin Franklin, Hallanger, Bragonda, Sophocles, Braganza, Oregon Express, Lauritz, Swenson, Velma Havkong, and Tamesis.

Approximately 150 men comprise the crews of the four Danish ships, the big Danish East Asiatic liner Erria, the Isbrandtsen-Moller freighters Hulda Maersk and Greta Maersk, and the tramp Nordpol. The crews will remain aboard ship.

Norwegian and Danish ships faced the uncertainty of insurance coverage, which they felt probably has been voided by the German invasion. The British Ministry of Shipping offered to insure the vessels in port here a safe voyage if they will proceed direct to French or British ports.

Resources Are "Frozen"

Masters and ships agents have experienced extreme difficulty in communicating with their principals in Europe. Ships' masters are finding added troubles in securing stores and maintaining their vessels since the United States Government has "frozen" all Norwegian assets to protect them from seizure by Germany.

The German Government through its consul in Los Angeles, asked Norwegian operators in Los Angeles to supply information as to whereabouts of their vessels. The request was denied.

41 German Vessels Reported as Lost In Norway Attack

LONDON, April 26 (AP)—A Ministry of Information tabulation yesterday stated that 41 German transport and supply vessels were casualties since the start of the Scandinavian invasion.

The tabulation listed 26 ships sunk or scuttled, 10 hit by torpedoes and probably sunk, 1 fired by air attack, and 4 captured.

Meanwhile the Admiralty acknowledged a recent direct bomb hit on the battleship Rodney, stating that seven men were wounded by the explosion. It also announced 20 fatalities as a result of damage done to the destroyers Hotspur and Eclipse in recent actions off Norway.

In a later announcement, the Admiralty stated that 157 men, including eighht officers, were "missing" from the destroyer Hunter, which was sunk in the first battle of Narvik on April 10.

The Admiralty also issued a 2,000-word official description of the second battle of Narvik, April 13, in which, it said, seven German destroyers were sunk and three British destroyers were damaged.

Liner Set to Sail

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—The three funnels of the French liner Ile de France belched forth smoke last night while 200 painters finished camouflaging the 43,450-ton vessel for wartime service.

The vessel is scheduled, according to waterfront reports, to join the British liners Queen Mary and Mauretania in troopship service between Australia and the Near East.

Unofficial reports said she would sail in less than three days.

Further Insulation From War Seen in Presidential Orders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 26 — The United States sought to insulate itself still further from the European war today, as President Roosevelt placed Norwegian purchases here on a cash-and-carry basis and the American Legation at Bucharest advised American citizens in Rumania to return home as quickly as feasible.

The importance of the Presidential proclamations, redefining American relations with Norway in the light of the German invasion, lies in its reaffirmation of American determination to avoid entanglement even if the war spreads farther in Europe rather than in any change it may produce in American trade, it is held here.

The action of the Legation in Bucharest, however, while also dictated by a similar regard for American neutrality, is interpreted in State Department circles as evidence that the Department is convinced that the extension of the conflict to the Balkans may be imminent.

Warned In Belgrade

This interpretation is strengthened by fact that the American Legation in Belgrade has twice within the past few weeks warned American citizens residing in Yugoslavia that they had better get out if they were not detained there on imperative business.

In letters to all Americans in Rumania, the Bucharest Legation advised those who had no "compelling reason" for prolonging their stay there to consider leaving the country. Since the legation has no power to order American citizens to quite Rumania, this advice is couched in fairly strong, diplomatic language, even though softened somewhat by the statement that the Legation sees no immediate danger.

The same may be said of the warnings issued in Belgrade, especially since the advice to leave Yugoslavia was given on two separate occasions within a short period of time.

An immediate concern of the State Department and of its legations in the Balkans is that it would be an extremely difficult task to evacuate citizens from that part of the world in case of war, especially since it seems likely that hostilities there would involve Italy, thus closing the Mediterranean Sea.

Action Sets Precedent

In issuing his proclamations recognizing a state of war between Germany and Norway, President Roosevelt set a precedent inasmuch as there has been no formal declaration of war by either belligerent. The case in Spain, in which there was no formal declaration of war between the loyalists and rebels, was covered by special legislation.

The President's action yesterday also revived discussion of Sino-Japanese hostilities which the President has so far refused to recognize as war. These two apparently irreconcilable decisions on the part of the State Department are seen here as emphasizing the difference existing in the United States foreign policy in the Far East and that in Europe.

While taking immediate neutrality precautions in regard to the European conflict, the United States still holds officially that Japan and China are at peace. The reason for this, according to a long-accepted explanation, is that a recognition of a state of war between China and Japan would force this country to go on a cash-and-carry basis with both nations, thus hindering navy-less China.

"Freezing Is Significant"

Yesterday's action by the President carried far less immediate significance, according to White House commentators, than those two weeks ago when the President ordered Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau to take immediate action to "freeze" Norwegian and Danish wealth here.

This "freezing" process would prevent Germany from utilizing any of the wealth held in this country by the Governments of Norway and Denmark or by their nationals in the event that German hegemony is established over both countries. It is understood that Germany was able to make good use of Austrian and Czechoslovakian wealth in other countries after their subjugation by the Nazis.

Perhaps the most immediate effect of the official recognition by the United States of the German-Norwegian war is that it now seems to be 100 per cent certain that the Export-Import Bank will cancel the $10,000,000 commercial credits recently advanced to each country. Immediately after the start of Germany's Scandinavian venture, Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, announced that the Bank would adopt a "stop, look and listen" policy on its credit loans to Scandinavia.

It is believed that no final decision has yet been taken on the $15,000,000 credit extended to Sweden and that its final disposition will depend upon that country's success in avoiding the war.

De Valera Takes Charge Of Dublin Bombing Probe

DUBLIN (AP)—Premier Eamon de Valera has taken charge of investigation of the bombing, allegedly by the outlaw Irish Republican Army, of the Dublin Castle headquarters of the Eire Government's special detective branch. Authorities believed the passing last week of two I. R. A. hunger strikers, in prison in Eire, incited the bombing as a retaliation against the Government and police.

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Economy Bloc Defeated On Four Spending Bills

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 26—On four different fronts the Economy Bloc suffered defeat in Congress yesterday.

With an election approaching, Congress is following the traditional course of being generous with taxpayers' money.

In 3 of the 4 instances the decisions defy Presidential wishes. One of them overrode a veto and two others court a veto. Under the decentralized American budget system, however, a President has little control over particular spending bills after they go to Congress.

A Presidential veto furthermore cannot single out a particular item of a big appropriation bill, but must cover the whole bill, making it impractical in major instances.

Measures Listed

Here are the four economy defeats, likely to be followed by others as the session nears a close:

1. Farm Bill—The House abandoned its opposition to $347,000,000 added by the Senate to the billion-dollar farm bill, including $212,000,000 for parity payments, frequently attacked by President Roosevelt.

2. Civilian Conservation Corps—By vote of 43-14, the Senate turned down the economy cut of $25,000,000 in the CCC appropriation previously made by its own appropriations committee, and approved the bill as it passed the House, which added $50,000,000 to the Roosevelt-budget appropriation, making the total $280,000,000.

3. Rivers and Harbors—Over the threat of Roosevelt veto the Senate, 40 to 29, approved a $150,000,000 rivers and harbors bill, which its sponsor, Senator Joseph W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina denied was a "pork barrel" bill. Mr. Roosevelt protested such a bill at this session.

4. Veterans' Pensions—Mr. Roosevelt's veto of a compensation bill for Spanish-American War veterans who remained in the Philippines after April 11, 1899, to fight Emilio Aguinaldo was promptly over-ridden by the House yesterday, 274 to 82. Mr. Roosevelt asserted this would cost the Government approximately $7,000,000 and affect 15,000 soldiers. Advocates of the bill asserted it would cost $3,200,000 and affect 8,000. Mr. Roosevelt declared the beneficiaries had already been generously compensated.

Report on Debt

The Treasury announced the public debt Tuesday stood at $42,608,452,501, or within $2,391,547,500 of the $45,000,000,000 debt limit.

The lesson to be drawn from these separate instances is one which has been underlined in earlier Washington Monitor dispatches. Much of the "economy" talk heard at the opening of Congress was politically inspired and it was discounted at the time. As an example, the course of the big farm bill shows the operation of the system.

The Farm Bloc in the House was confident that when the measure got to the Senate parity payments would be inserted in the measure. The House was busy at the time making a record for itself for "economy." Each member of the House comes up for election next November, contrasted with only one-third of the Senate, so the House was willing to have the Senate take the onus for defying editorial demands for economy, while satisfying the monetary requests of specific pressure groups.

President Ignored

The Senate did what the Farm Bloc thought it would do, and added the $212,000,000 parity payments, ignoring Mr. Roosevelt's warning that such additions should not be made without equivalent tax increases. When the enlarged farm bill came back to the House the House conferees went through the motions of opposition but now quietly accept the Senate proposals "under protest."

A similar story of prospective increases can be written on the river-harbor bill, on new proposed pension grabs, and on expected enlarged relief appropriations. The Senate's river-harbor bill did not carry actual appropriations, but "authorizations," which have the same ultimate effect when Congress gets around to vote on them, item by item. The bill also carried only navigation projects, on 180 different items in 27 States. Usually flood control and power projects are included in the omnibus "pork barrel" bill, but these will be included in later legislation, under present Senatorial plans.

Britain's War Effort

Continued from Page 1

6d. already decided last September, and he called for an immediate graduated capital levy averaging 2 per cent on those persons with incomes above £10,000 annually, which he claimed would produce £240,000,000 a year.

The Government would not be able to raise by voluntary loans the minimum of £1,400,000,000 it would have to borrow in the present year, was the contention of Mr. Edward Clement Davies, Liberal member, who asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer to adopt comprehensive rationing, as in Germany, if he would not choose the French system of taxation and fixing of wages.

"Provisional Budget"

The eminent Liberal banker and businessman, Sir George Schuster, said the budget would prove only a provisional one and he approved the action of Sir John Simon in not declaring the Government's financial policy too far ahead. He described the Keynes plan for compulsory savings as "one of the most brilliantly written financial analyses" and urged labor leaders to think carefully before finally rejecting such proposals. Without the most drastic taxation of wages or some such scheme as Mr. Keynes proposed he believed there was no alternative to inflation.

A number of Conservative members of Parliament, including Mr. Leopold Amery, also criticized the budget as inadequate to meet the present emergency.

Expenditure Rate

Mr. Keynes himself contributes to the discussion in a letter to The Times, of London, which he says the budget provides disconcerting evidence that there will be no great increase in the near future in Britain's present inadequate expenditure rate. He deplores the fact that the British—richest of the three belligerents—"propose to content ourselves, not merely in preliminary months, with a war effort which falls far short either of our enemy's or of our ally's."

Of the proposed purchase tax, details of which are not yet available, Mr. Keynes contends that the Chancellor of the Exchecquer will not be tackling the problem seriously unless he fixes tax rate averaging 50 per cent of the wholesale price to give a yield of £325,000,000 annually. This compared with rate of five to ten per cent which other circles say is the probable rate to be fixed.

Will Have to Choose

But sooner or later Mr. Keynes says the Chancellor will have to choose among:

1. Progressive inflation.
2. Fixing of wages and limited inflation.
3. Shop shortages and comprehensive rationing.
4. Tax on wages.
5. Deferred pay.

None of these expedients is free from objection.

The Times editorial features criticisms of Mr. Keynes and others and contends that while the slow start in Britain's war production was understandable, the Chancellor's latest expenditure figures "cannot be regarded as adequate."

While admitting that expenditure of money isn't in itself what matters, The Times describes the budget as "a painstaking effort to balance the national accounts" rather than "a program of the chief economic minister for harnessing all the productive resources of the country to the task of winning the war."

The Chancellor, Sir John Simon, defended his proposals in the House of Commons yesterday on the grounds that three budgets in 12 months had together added £330,000,000 extra taxation and that while expenditure on warfare could be multiplied five or ten times, taxation could not be multiplied at the same rate.

Capt. Harry Crookshank, Conservative, reminded the House of Commons that the contributions of the whole British Empire should be taken into account in assessing British war effort.

Catching Up

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The police have a lot of warrants to serve—25,000 to be exact.

It seems that a good many motorists just "forgot" about traffic tags in the last several years.

Radio patrolmen and motorcycle cops now are handing out warrants, and it's either pay up or go to jail.

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'Children's Crusade for Children'

New York Daily News Photo

An Incident in the Campaign in New York

Miss Elizabeth Merrill of Perkinsville, Vermont, one of the originators of the Crusade, meets Chinese schoolgirls in New York who have joined in the campaign for relief of European needy youth.

'Remember the Chinese, Too, Please'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 26—The cross-continent parade of pennies being recruited by American school children for young war victims in Europe and Asia marched through Public School No. 23 here today and attracted many coins which had been intended originally to buy lychee nuts.

"Remember hungry children in China, too, please!" the almond-eyed young Americans said, as they dropped their contributions in the box of Elizabeth Merrill of Perkinsville, Vt., one of the authors of the nation-wide Children's Crusade for Children.

A similar plea is being voiced today by the Church Committee for China Relief, which is pressing for public support of the resolution pending before Congress to appropriate $15,000,000 for relief in China and other distressed areas. Acting on behalf of millions of Chinese, impoverished and exhausted by three years of drought, floods, famine, and war, the committee, whose headquarters are at 105 East Twenty-second Street, circulated a final appeal for support of the relief bill to 2,000 prominent persons in the Nation.

Roosevelt's Aid Sought

Simultaneously President Roosevelt received a cablegram from the Advisory Committee in Shanghai, the distributing agency for the Church Committee here, requesting his help to obtain an emergency gift of cracked wheat or other cereal for the destitute population in North China.

"Unquestionable evidence has been submitted to the President and to the American Red Cross, which can be substantiated from many sources of authoritative information, that there are literally millions of people starving in North China," the letter of appeal, signed by Fred Atkins Moore, Director, said. "Private funds are wholly inadequate to meet the tremendous need for the provision of food supplies which, under the circumstances, must be sent from outside China."

Dr. John Earl Baker, technical expert on transportation, flood, famine, and relief problems, working with the Committee in Shanghai, stressed the increasing seriousness of the situation, particularly in the northern area, where food supplies are virtually exhausted. He estimated that 40,000,000 persons had been driven from their homes since the war began.

Relief Needs Persist

"The country's tremendous need for civilian relief shows no signs of abatement," Dr. Baker said. "The floods in North China last fall covered an area of about 30,000 square miles of towns, villages, homes, and fields, and left from 8,000,000 to 12,000,000 people homeless and destitute. No one can say how many need relief."

In its reports the Committee emphasizes that help to China today means help to "400,000,000 who are courageously building a democratic future."

One American dollar will provide for a person in China for one month, the Church Committee appeal says.

Organized in June, 1938, the nonsectarian, nondenominational body has sent $470,000 to China for civilian relief. Affiliates are the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, and China Famine Relief, U. S. A., Inc. Officers are Harper Sibley, Chairman; Dr. John R. Mott, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. James M. Speers, Treasurer; Fred Atkins Moore, Director; and Mrs. Charles Kirkland Roys, Associate Director.

Maximum Penalty For Klan Flogger

ATLANTA, Ga., April 26 (AP)—A conviction with the maximum penalty in the Fulton County (Atlanta) flogging trials gave the State a new toe-hold today in its prosecution of night rider terrorist charges against alleged Ku Klux Klan lash-wielders.

First of 17 men scheduled for trial, Henry Cawthon was found guilty of one whipping and sentenced to pay a $1,000 fine, serve 12 months on the public works and six months in jail. The garageman was acquitted by the Superior Court jury in eight other flogging counts.

The charge upon which he was convicted yesterday was beating P. S. Toney, a Congress of Industrial Organizations textile union organizer. Mr. Toney identified the defendant as one of his attackers.

The State charged Cawthon was the chief of a whip-plying "wrecking crew" of the East Point K. K. K. unit, the charter of which was suspended last week by Imperial Wizard James A. Colescott, national Klan leader.

Schools Boost Output of Army Pilots; How German 'Vertical Attack' Works

TULSA, Okla., April 26 (AP)—With the help of civil aviation schools, the Army Air Corps has increased its pilot output more than fourfold under the $300,000,000 air-defense program, Brig. Gen. Jacob E. Fickel, Assistant Chief of the Corps, said today.

Speaking before the third annual Southwest Aviation Conference, General Fickel said that while graduates of Randolph and Kelly Fields in Texas formerly numbered only 250 a year, the output under the speed-up program will add 2,300 pilots to the Corps in two years.

Nine civilian schools give candidates for the Corps primary training. From there they go to Randolph Field for basic training and finally to Kelly Field for "an abbreviated advanced training course."

High Standards Maintained

He emphasized the "standards of training have not been lowered.

"The Air Corps is especially pleased with the quality and numbers of students graduated from civilian flying schools."

General Fickel remarked, "Those of our citizens who have believed that we will always be successful in war because we love our liberty and because we are Americans, have seen other peoples who love their liberty, who are brave, and who have the will to fight, defeated and even subjected.

"Others who felt that our geographical position has given us immunity from attack have seen our ocean barriers shrunk and have come to realize that we may no longer depend too much on these barriers to protect us."

New bases are being constructed speedily, he added, and those in Puerto Rico and at Tampa, Fla., already are being occupied.

Vertical Attack

A description of what he called the "vertical envelopment attack," a new tactic in warfare used by the Germans in occupying parts of Norway, was presented by Wayne W. Parrish of Washington, editor of the magazine American Aviation.

"Vertical envelopment," Mr. Parrish explained, had as its basis the swift transportation of troops by transport planes.

"A streamlined German division today," he said, "has only about 10,000 men, and this a self-sustaining unit.

"In a country like Norway with a population of half of that of New York City and scattered over a mountainous area, a streamlined fighting unit of 10,000 men is a formidable enemy force.

"If 20 men were transported in one plane, it would require only 100 transport planes to infiltrate this division of 10,000 men, including each man's side arms, into another country in 24 hours, assuming the distance is not too great. That means only five round trips per plane in one day.

"It can be seen how relatively easy it would be to transport five divisions, 50,000 men, into Norway within a week. Imagine the swiftness of infiltration if 500 instead of 100 transports were used."

Swope Asks Cut In Housing Costs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 26—Unless low-cost housing broadens its base to include private enterprise as well as Federal, State, and city efforts, it never will cover the vast job ahead of it, Gerard Swope, recently retired Chairman of the General Electric Company and new Chairman of the New York City Housing Authority, declared at the annual luncheon of the Citizens' Housing Council here yesterday.

To attract private enterprise housing costs must be lowered by economies of mass building and by more efficient management, thus providing a foreseeable return on investments, Mr. Swope added.

Slum clearance in New York City received a vigorous impetus at the luncheon with the simultaneous announcement that the State of New York will be ready to lend the City another $20,000,000 for a low-rent housing project on July 1 and that contracts for the Navy Yard project in Brooklyn, involving an expenditure of an additional $20,000,000, will be signed within 10 days. Announcement of this was made by Edward Weinfeld, State Commissioner of Housing.

Company Appeals NLRB Mining Case

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26 (AP)—The Sunshine Mining Company, one of the world's largest silver producers, has appealed a Federal Circuit Court decision upholding the National Labor Relations Board in a ruling against the company.

The NLRB order instructed the firm to cease and desist from refusing to bargain with the Congress of Industrial Organizations' International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

The company, with large interests in Idaho, told the United States Court of Appeals that it "never refused to bargain with anyone."

The petition for a rehearing said "the opinion of the Court (in upholding the NLRB) is a clear violation of the right of free speech. If it means what it says when applied to the uncontradicted record, an employer is placed under a permanent gag rule in all labor controversies."

With reference to that part of the NLRB order on reinstatement of more than 200 men, the company's petition said some of the men were "unknown." The NLRB ordered back-pay of $300,000, and the company said "it is inequitable to assess this large fine without at least requiring these men to apply for re-employment." Furthermore, the company said, the C. I. O. union did not represent a majority of employees.

Jury Rules Motorist Must Pay Railroad

OMAHA, Neb., April 26 (AP)—This time it was the railroad that got the damages from the motorist.

Last Dec. 20 the car of Martin D. Wilson of Schuyler, Neb., a Burlington engineer, stalled on the Union Pacific tracks near Richland. A Union Pacific mail train struck the car just after Mr. Wilson jumped. The train was wrecked and two trainmen injured fatally.

A Federal District Court jury awarded the railroad $40,025 damages from Mr. Wilson—the full amount asked.

Responsibility To Others Held A Social Need

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 26—Social problems in the United States will be solved only as individuals are "less romantically optimistic" about their own successes and more realistic about their responsibility to others, according to Prof. Allan Nevins, author, historian and twice winner of the Pulitzer Nevins addressed the seventh annual meeting of the New York Adult Education Council held here at the Astor Hotel last night.

"The march toward a socialized democracy has gained an impetus that cannot be stopped," he held. "Education for this advancement has come primarily through the stream of events rather than through the amassing of information.

Aid in the pursuit of educational activities was given to 6,000 adults during 1939, Winifred Fisher, Executive Director of the Council, reported. A larger percentage of persons over 35 who sought adult education than in previous years, and a decrease in applicants between the ages of 20 and 29, was noted. The older group showed a gain from 15 per cent of the whole in 1935 to 21 per cent in 1939.

One of the emergent needs, according to speakers at the dinner is the refugee's desire to learn English. The breaking down of racial and religious barriers was urged.

"If we stress common humanity," Dr. Houston Peterson, of Cooper Union, declared, "religious sects will take care of themselves."

A memorial meeting honoring the late Dr. John H. Finley, editor of the New York Times and President of the Council from its founding in 1933 until 1940 preceded the dinner session.

3 Union Officials Cited for Contempt

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Three union officials were cited for contempt in Federal Court April 24 after refusing to produce union records for the Grand Jury investigating asserted monopolistic practices in the Bay area mill working industry.

Federal Judge A. F. St. Sure reserved decision until April 26

Hugh K. McKevitt, San Francisco attorney, argued that union records were not subject to search and seizure because they belonged to the individual members. Joseph O. Carson, Indianapolis attorney for the American Federation of Labor, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, said the secretaries were immune from producing the records because of the possibility it might incriminate them.

Morris R. Clark, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, who had obtained four groups of indictments in the building industries around San Francisco Bay, replied that unions "have taken on the aspect of corporations," and therefore their records are subject to seizure.

Judge Upholds His Critics

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (AP)—District Judge Paul S. Carroll holds that the right of a citizen to criticize a decision of the court is not to be denied.

The ruling came April 24 in the trial of a suit by union members for an accounting and to oust officials of General Drivers' Union 544, and involved the jurist's own decision granting the plaintiffs the right to inspect the Union's books and records.

Arthur H. Anderson, plaintiff's counsel, produced a copy of the Northwest Organizer, a union publication, to cite an article headlined "Court rules Finks can nose through books of Local 544." He contended the article constituted contempt of court.

"I don't want to receive it," Judge Carroll declared. "I don't know but what they have a right to criticize the decision of any court."

Transport Leader Wants to Testify

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—The Dies Committee announced today that a subpoena had been issued for Michael J. Quill, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Transport Workers' Union, upon Mr. Quill's request for an opportunity to reply to what he called "unfounded and lying slanders" against him and the union.

Mr. Quill objected to statements made to the Committee by Thomas Humphrey O'Shea, former President, about alleged Communist activity in the Union. Among other things Mr. O'Shea said Mr. Quill was a Communist and that the Union was dominated by Communists.

Robert E. Stripling, committee clerk, said a date for Mr. Quill to testify would be arranged later.

Writers' Project Guide Describes Virginia Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The "Guide of Hopewell and Prince George County," compiled by the Virginia Writers' Project, under the supervision of Mrs. F. Briggs Richardson, has just come from the press. A special price of 40 cents is being charged for advance orders, but the regular price of the book will be 50 cents. Advance orders are being received by A. Robbins, Secretary of the Hopewell Chamber of Commerce.

Illustrations and pictures of various historic places in Hopewell and Prince George County help to make the volume one of the most interesting ever published in the section.

Miami Beach Plans Growth As Season Refuses to Close

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—When this City was incorporated in the year 1915 with a population of 500, probably the few far-seeing pioneers who were setting to work at converting a stretch of sand and mangrove swamps into a winter playground, visioned a bright future for the little community, even if the onlookers did dbb their efforts "folly."

But hardly could those early developers forsee that at its 25th birthday Miami Beach would be celebrating a record-breaking season that has brought an estimated 500,000 visitors to enjoy its attractions and fill its hundreds of palatial hotels and residences; that it would have a permanent year-round population of 20,000 and a steady winter population of 60,000, and that the municipality would have an assessed valuation of $64,537,000.

When Miami Beach devoted $11,400,000 to 47 new hotels, 74 new apartments, and 252 new residences last year, pessimists again shook their heads and declared the city overbuilt. But the bigger and newer hotels were filled at the peak of the season, and even now the Chamber of Commerce estimates that 85 per cent of all accommodations are being used.

The success of this season has invited more construction, and building authorities predict last year's building will be duplicated this summer with about 50 more hotels being erected, plans for some of which already are announced.

In the 25 years of the existence of Miami Beach as a municipality, it has had $130,000,000 worth of building, half of which has been done in the last 10 years. Building permits this year exceed those of last year at this time. The growth of the winter resort may be called a monument to John S. Collins, who began the first efforts at development and connected Miami Beach to the mainland with a three-mile wooden bridge; and to Carl G. Fisher, also, who came from Indiana to work with Collins and carry on what the elder man had started.

Natives and Conquerors

Strange is the record of this stretch of Atlantic shore, which for a long time was passed by. Almost it seems as if history were hurrying to catch up with the years when the south Florida coast lay dormant. The earliest known inhabitants of what is now Miami Beach were the Tequesta Indians, who, judging from recent evidence, had a flourishing village here about 100 years before the coming of Columbus.

Excavations made by the Smithsonian Institute have led natural scientists to believe that the town was occupied for about a century and probably had a population of about 100 individuals. Because no metal of any kind was found in the mound excavated, it is presumed that the Tequestas abandoned the village before the time of Columbus.

Only sketchy accounts of the Tequestas remain from the writings of early Spanish explorers, but it is known that they used weapons of shell, bone, and sharks' teeth, and made crude, unadorned pottery. After the advent of the white man, they were decimated, and a few remaining members of the tribe were transported to Cuba by the Spaniards where their identity became lost.

With the Spaniards, a new day dawned for Florida, but the spit of sand and mangrove swamp to be known as Miami Beach, was passed by as just another of the keys which circled from here to Key West. War for the possession of Florida developed between Spain and France. Five flags have waved over this peninsula. Pirates made the region their stronghold. Yet Miami Beach lay untouched.

Planting and Recreation

Attention was drawn to this area in the last century when a lighthouse, erected on Capt Florida, was sacked by the Indians in 1836. Cape Florida became a picnic spot for settlers along the shores of Biscayne Bay in the 1890's. About that time, three young men from New Jersey heard that a fortune might be made in cocoanuts, as they had listened to the legend that each cocoanut tree produced 365 nuts a year, a nut a day. Unaware of the inaccuracy of the report, the young men bought government land available for homesteads along the southeastern Florida coast, at from 75 cents to $7.50 per acre and planted 450,000 trees. Most of the nuts sprouted but the men exhausted their funds and gave up the venture.

Not until Collins arrived in 1896 did modern Miami Beach begin. Phenomenal has been the transformation of the strip of coast and the development of it into a beauty spot—a rendezvous of businessmen and of celebrities in the arts, and a place where the residents aim to keep things safe and sane, and where visitors are always welcome.

W. MacD.

House in Test on Labor Bill

Continued from Page 1

from a 30-cents-an-hour wage," Mr. Ramspeck said.

Debate continued throughout the day, raising the whole wage-hour philosophy.

At the forefront of three separate sets of proposed amendments to the Wage-Hour Law, ranging from mild to drastic, was the Barden bill which would remove protection from an estimated million-plus low-paid workers in agricultural processing plants. According to President Roosevelt, enactment of the Barden bill would be "a great mistake," as his views were transmitted yesterday from Warm Springs in a letter from Stephen Early, his secretary, to Representative Norton.

Advocates of sweeping restrictions for the bill won the first victory yesterday in a preliminary round before today's main bout.

Door Kept Wide Open

Under the complicated House procedure the powerful Rules Committee hands down a so-called "rule" which governs the terms under which a proposed bill may be discussed. The Rules Committee is controlled by a coalition of Southern Democrats and Republicans, who often are allied in a majority against the New Deal on matters of this sort. Yesterday the advocates of wage-hour revision found themselves definitely in control.

Mr. Roosevelt had urged that since the law is only in its second year it is in an "evolutionary stage" and "it is too early to form definite conclusions except to note that on the whole the principle and objective are excellent and have done much to stabilize wages and hours and to bring wages up for the lowest paid workers." He recommended, accordingly, no drastic change for the present.

But the majority of the House apparently thought otherwise. At least, in the opening skirmish they voted 233-141 to open the door wide to any amendment germane to three distinct sets of legislative revision proposals, Barden, Ramspeck, or Norton.

With this victory secured, Representative Eugene E. Cox (D) of Georgia, who typifies much of the conservative Democratic New Deal opposition from the South, romped through the rest of yesterday's session, taunting the "big-town fellows who try to legislate for those who till the soil," attacking the "liquidation of farmers through the operation of the wage-hour law" and charging that administration of the act is "wiping out small business everywhere."

Started Two Years Ago

The wage-hour battle is perhaps the bitterest that has come to the House floor this session. It started two years ago when Labor spokesmen in the House charged the Rules Committee with conducting a "sit-down strike" against enactment of the measure in the first place.

The battle is complicated by sectional rivalry, and different philosophies as to the protection of low-paid workers. A group of New York and New England Congressmen, including a number of Republicans, want no relaxation of the law, except in the white-collar group, in order to bring up wages in the South, where northern factories have been emigrating.

There is much criticism of the restriction on hours of certain white-collar groups, who are forbidden by law to work beyond a certain number of hours even where their wages or salaries are above the average. To meet this criticism it is proposed to exempt white collar workers whose salaries range from $150 to $200 a month from the present time limitation of a 42-hour week unless paid time and one-half for overtime.

1,000,000 Workers Affected

Most controversy, however, centers on the Barden amendment which would exclude an estimated 1,000,000 or so substandard workers from food processing industries like canneries and packing plants, on the ground that they are "agricultural workers." The present statutory minimum rate is set at 30 cents an hour. For a 42-hour week, this works out at $12.60. This is the Federal wage minimum at present for interstate industry.

The theory of the law is that substandard workers have no collective bargaining power of their own, and should be protected by the Government. This theory has been repudiated by many Congressmen at least as it affects Federal protection. The Barden amendment would take a substantial bite out of the 12,000,000 workers now believed to be affected in all by the law. Farm processing employers under the Barden bill would be able to pay $10, $9, $8 or lower for a week's work, shown by previous testimony to run in some cases to 50 or 60 hours a week, or longer.

Rural Schools 'Destiny' Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Seven conferences to bring out the "social destiny" and place in community service of the rural schoolhouse are being held throughout Georgia during April, under the sponsorship of the State Department of Education.

At Gainesville, Statesboro, Blackshear, Moultrie, Perry, Griffin and Rome, laymen and educators will participate in programs under the experienced supervision of District Supervisors of the State Department.

The movement was the outcome of the depression period in Georgia's State education program, in 1938, when the House Economy Committee of the General Assembly curtailed the service activities of the State Department of Education.

At that time many teachers pledged themselves to keep their schools open throughout the entire year as community centers, and developed programs of service which did a great deal to stimulate community interest in the service of the school to the whole region in which it was located.

Big San Francisco Vote Is Expected on Charter

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—More interest centers here in the May 7 Presidential primary election than in any other balloting in the history of the city, judging by the record registration of 348,167, according to C. J. Collins, Registrar. This is in line with a record State registration of approximately 3,650,000.

Incidentally, the Registrar's office points out, men in San Francisco are feeling rather elated, since their registered list exceeds that of registered women by 25,271. All this elation is without foundation, of course, according to women's spokesmen who say that they tell the men how to vote anyhow.

The total registration figure is broken down into 225,271 Democrats, 115,837 Republicans, 1,383 Progressives, 37 Prohibitionists, 133 Communists, 457 Townsendites, 331 Socialists, and 4,718 who declined to state party affiliations or who were members of minor groups. The previous record registration was in the last November election when the "Ham 'n' Eggs" question was up. At that time there were 343,405 registered voters.

Combined in San Francisco this year with the Presidential primary, but not contributing to the increase in registered voters, are questions on two proposed minor amendments to the city charter.

One amendment would put all employes of the Municipal Airport, number 20, under civil service. While the number of persons affected is small the amendment would apply to all future additions to the present airport or any future airport the city may operate. Various civic organizations are supporting the amendment.

The other amendment would remove from civil service the Mayor's usher attendant. Civil service officials oppose the amendment, insisting that such a position can and should be filled by competitive examination.

However, many close to the Mayor's office, and at least one civic bureau keeping an eye on municipal affairs, thinks that the Mayor is entitled to choose whom he wishes for his personal usher.

Bolivians Seek Trade Outlet In Downhill Lands Eastward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Chileans, for many years accustomed to considering Bolivia as their closest commercial neighbor, have displayed intense interest in the Andean republic's development of its communications with the Atlantic States of Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay and Brazil. They recognize that Bolivian eastern oil is largely responsible, and that as the commodity cannot be piped over the mountains to the Pacific, there is little that can be done about the trend toward closer Atlantic relations.

Some quarters contend that Chilean diplomacy has been outwitted and speak of "isolation." The newspaper El Imparcial subscribes to this contention. Another, El Mercurio, admits that relations between Santiago and La Paz are not what they should be. Other sources ignore the fact that the proposed River Plate Conference is in line with Panama recommendations and regret that the old A. B. C. (Argentina-Brazil-Chile) power combination no longer exists.

Although there is a tendency to exaggerate the political consequences of Bolivia's eastward-looking policy, it is offset by frank recognition that the commercial future of that country must largely be shaped by its relations with Atlantic States, Argentina and Brazil in particular. There have been signs of rivalry between these two States in the race for Bolivian oil transportation, but Bolivians themselves are confident they can accommodate both. While the oil and railway pact was being signed with Argentina, Bolivian publicity was directed to the renewal of work on the Cochabamba-Santa Cruz track along the route of the international railway, which will connect Brazil with Bolivan oilfields.

Chileans, naturally, regret that the Andean barrier separates them from sharing in the distribution of this oil wealth; but they point out that, actually, the Altiplano, or Andean plateau, must continue for many years to be the most important of the three Bolivian zones. The other two zones are those of the Amazon and the Plate rivers. The Altiplano contains tin and other minerals which have their international outlet by three railways to the Pacific, two through Chile and one through Peru. Roughly speaking the Altiplano consists of 5,000 square miles of Andean sierra and pampa—poor agricultural land but containing the principal cities of La Paz and Oruro. Geographically, it represents one half of Bolivia.

The Amazon region, embracing the northeastern territories, covers 3,000 square miles. There are extensive forests, navigable rivers, agricultural and cattle lands, rubber and oil, Just as the Altiplano minerals must be transported down the mountain slopes to the Pacific, so these products must flow through the accessible channels of Brazil. The inhabitants, too, although patriotic Bolivians, have their social and economic contacts to the east. The city of Santa Cruz de la Sierra and the Paraguayan Chaco boundary may be considered the southern limits of the Amazon zone. On Santa Cruz the railways with Brazil and Argentina will converge.

It is with Argentina, of course, that Bolivia must co-operate in the development of the Plate zone, which covers virtually one-third of the national area and contains oil and other mineral wealth, considerable population and substantial farming prospects. As recently reported, Bolivia signed a pact with Argentina to build a railway via Yacuiba as far as Santa Cruz and with a branch to Sucre. This represents a complete link-up between the Bolivian and Argentina rail systems.

Pan-American Nations Rally To Roosevelt 'Union' Speech

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Echoes of President Roosevelt's Pan American anniversary speech are still ringing in these southern lands. Indorsement was unanimous and vigorous. As an authoritative and enduring expression of continental ideals, it has already been assigned an historical niche.

At first there was a tendency to dismiss the Pan American anniversary with restricted official festivities. Germany's overrunning of Scandinavia distracted attention. The audacity of this assault, and the political lessons it carried for New as well as Old World neutrals, made for a reflective mood in the chanceries and among the peoples.

The Roosevelt speech burst upon these reflections. It appeared almost to be a signal. It was certainly an opportunity. What might have been an ordinary birthday speech, full of Pan American compliments, was a condemnation of aggression and racial and dictatorial doctrines and a spirited defense of small nations and individual rights. Here was the lead all had been waiting for but none appeared ready to assume.

Torrent of Indorsement

The speech released an immediate torrent of indorsement. National leaders and editors joined in the chorus of approval. The reward of union and co-operation—peace and security—became apparent to all South Americans, whatever their former outlook on Pan Americanism. What might have passed as an ordinary birthday of the Union—despite the fact that it was the fiftieth—became memorable through one speech.

As was to be expected, the speech was interpreted just as much in connection with the latest phase of European aggression as with the anniversary celebrations. Therefore, once again, South Americans are critically examining their own and North American policy toward Europe and the world at large. They are happy to contrast their "peace of co-operation" with European conditions, but some feel that any suggestion of rejoicing verges on self-righteousness and hypocrisy.

Mutual Dependence

While North Americans look to the South for compensation of wartime economic losses, South Americans look to the North for political guidance. Acts bearing on continental neutrality, and opinions voiced on the war, are immediately reported and discussed.

They know down here that it was the ideal of peace that gave cement to the foundations of continental union but they also know that events in Europe may yet cause an explosion of the idealistic forces of the Americas. They speculate as to how American unity will function if such an explosion occurs.

It goes without saying that they believe this explosion is possible in the United States. Some South Americans regard the United States as an indirect but full-fledged ally of Britain and France in its capacity as arms supplier-in-chief. For that matter, they themselves are supplying raw materials, especially food, to the same side.

Once again, national defense preparations have been accelerated in each country. Each act of aggression in an outside sphere rallies the supporters of more expenditure on arms. Argentina quickly responded to the Scandinavian invasion by declaring its loyalty to the continental doctrine of not recognizing aggressive conquests. Foreign Minister José Maria Cantilo was not in favor of a collective declaration, but this course would have been preferred in other parts of South America.

Long Islander Wins Art Students' Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The winner of the Intra-Studio Competition at the Art Students League is Samuel Warshaw of Springfield Gardens, Long Island, a student of Frank Vincent DuMond, it was recently announced here by the League.

The competition was organized to see how a group of artists of different points of view would paint the same model. Abstractionists, Classicists, Impressionists, etc., worked for a week. The results were put on view, and the student body selected Mr. Warshaw's picture.

Second choice was Mary Burton Wallis, Scarsdale, New York, a student of Morris Kantor.

Third choice, Jack Markell, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, is a student of Jon Corbino.

Florida Studies Insurance For Citrus Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla.—Two topics of special interest to Florida's horticulturists stood out among the many interesting subjects considered at the fifty-third annual meeting of the Florida State Horticultural Society here recently. They were "Federal Crop Insurance" and "Our Changing Agriculture."

The subject of crop insurance was discussed by Cecil A. Johnson, Assistant Manager, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, who said that "as a result of the interest shown and the co-operation extended by the Florida citrus industry, the investigational work for this crop is proceeding rapidly, and we are well on the road toward developing a tentative insurance plan for citrus fruits."

The insurance, issued in terms of yield rather than price, the speaker said, would be written through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration offices before blossom time. Premiums would depend on the age of the trees, previous yield average, and other factors. For instance, in a grove of 230 trees 23 years old with an average yield of a box a tree a season, the premium would be 10 or perhaps 12 boxes of fruit a year, on 75 per cent of the expected yield.

Basis for Payment

If some unforeseen factor affected the crop, like a freeze, drought, or storm, the payment to the grower would be on a basis of the difference between actual yield and 75 per cent of the expected yield. Prices would be predetermined before blossom time, at as near a market price as possible.

Dr. Wilmon Newell, Provost of Agriculture at the University of Florida, who was given one of the honorary memberships bestowed by the Society, gave the address on "Our Changing Agriculture."

Florida today has a greater recognition of the necessity of conserving the land and its fertility, he said. The machinery for applying conservation methods is in operation, the Federal Government is endeavoring in a very practical way to see that the farmer gets a fair deal, and the farmers themselves are taking an energetic part in improving agricultural conditions.

Land Use Program

This speaker commented that Florida has been the scene of abuses in the colonization and sale of lands for purposes to which they were totally unsuited. He added that when the State Land Use Planning Committee's activity has gotten well under way this kind of thing will be impossible.

The farmers themselves, he said, through the Committee, are being brought together in a co-ordinated attempt to correlate their efforts and so direct their activities as to secure the maximum in conservation, utilization, and development of the State's land and agricultural resources.

Many other reports, especially in the citrus field, gave information on experiments made and progressing in connection with betterments for the industry.

Byrd Is Rushing North With Plea For More Funds

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd is hurrying back from the Antarctic to plead—if need be—for funds to support the Government's expedition in the Polar wastes for a second year.

Quitting the flagship Bear at Valparaiso, Chile, the explorer was booked to sail today on the liner Santa Elena for New York.

The House already has rejected a $250,000 request for further Byrd expedition expenses, and indications are that the Senate may act before Admiral Byrd reaches the United States May 14.

Defeat of the appropriation, however, would not necessarily doom chances of getting the money, for it could be voted later in a special bill. Champions of the South Pole exploration are ready to make a renewed appeal to Congress not to abandon the most extensive venture of its kind ever undertaken.

The expedition went to the Antarctic late last year to dig in for a stay of from three to six years. Its work program called for charting unknown areas, making scientific observations, and laying the basis for an eventual American claim to a large segment of the icy continent at the bottom of the world.

'Cape' Water Color Wins $600 Prize

CHICAGO, April 26—A landscape painted last summer in Truro, Cape Cod, Mass., won for George Grosz the $600 Watson F. Blair prize April 24 in the nineteenth international water color exhibition at the Art Institute of Chicago.

The Watson F. Blair $400 prize went to Reginald Marsh of New York City for his "Summer in New York." The work fits into Marsh's output of reflections of the New York scene—burlesque performers, Coney Islanders, Bowery folk and subway riders.

Honorable mention in the exhibition of 532 entries, 145 from abroad, was given:

Arthur Briscoe of London, England, for his water color drawing, "Jib Sheets," portraying sailors working on the rigging of a ship.

Hayley Lever of New York for his wash drawing, "Holy City, Ocean Grove, New Jersey," a bold conception of shoreline and houses.

Irene Newman of New York for her water color, "Gullahs," a colorful composition of Negroes in a tropical setting.

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Stengel Hoping Local Club Will Get Fresh Start Here—Crews on Charles River

Bees at Home This Week End For Series With Phillies

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Making their final home appearance before the first journey West, the Bees are at National League Field tomorrow and Sunday for a pair of games with the Philadelphia Phillies. Saturday, as usual, will be Ladies' Day. On Tuesday Casey Stengel's club opens in Chicago and travels through St. Louis, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati before returning home for a series with the New York Giants on May 11.

Unable to score runs, the Bees have gotten away to a bad start in the National League pennant race. As they approached their final game at the Polo Grounds this afternoon, Stengel was still hunting for his initial 1940 triumph. Other clubs are finding opposing pitchers away ahead of their batters, however, so the Hub must have patience. Stengel is still plotting trouble for the contenders.

Sox Back Tuesday

While the Bees hold local interest, the Red Sox will be in Philadelphia for three engagements with the Athletics. The series runs through Monday, and the Sox come home to Fenway Park Tuesday for the beginning of a long series with the four western clubs. Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland and Detroit arrive in that order, for a total of 10 contests.

Shortly after yesterday's Red Sox-Yankee game was postponed, Manager Joe Cronin announced the purchase of Joe Glenn, holdout catcher of the St. Louis Browns. Glenn has been staying in Chicago, but promised Cronin over the telephone that he would be here in time for today's game with the Yanks. However, as the thick-set receiver missed spring training, he probably will not be available until about the middle of May.

Glenn Hit .273

Last season with the Browns Glenn batted only .273; but his 78 hits brought a total of 105 bases and the friendly left field wall at Fenway should be a good target for his right-hand swinging. A big fellow, Joe can hit for distance, which is something no other catcher on the Boston roster can do.

The acquisition of Glenn means the early departure of George Lacy, the giant rookie from Minneapolis. George is rated a good prospect, but there is no doubt about his needing more minor league training. In the first place, somebody should light a fire under him. He doesn't know how to hustle on the field. Mechanically, he has the ability to become a big leaguer.

* * *

The Yankees once owned Glenn. They bought him from the Minneapolis club six or seven years ago and kept him as Bill Dickey's understudy. Before the start of last season he was traded to the Browns along with Myril Hoag, for Oral Hildebrand and Buster Mills.

* * *

Have you noticed how many good young outfielders have reached the majors during the past two years? McCosky, Williams and Keller in 1939, and now Gilbert, Rucker and Judnich.

* * *

Tommy Connolly, umpire in chief of the American League, was interpreting a rule for two or three Red Sox players yesterday, when two newspapermen walked over to the group. At the sight of the scribes, the illustrious Mr. Connolly shut up like the well-known clam. Can it be that he doesn't trust the press?

* * *

The Dodgers and Giants have stopped the Bees, but they have been unable to do likewise to Chet Ross, Casey Stengel's new left fielder. The Evansville rookie has made three singles, a double and triple in 14 times at bat, for a .357 average.

News Shots From the Sports Reel

By a Staff Photographer; Wide World

(1) James Lightbody, Harvard track captain, who will lead the team in the first outdoor competition of the season at the Stadium against Holy Cross and Northeastern. (2) Hamilton, N. Y.—"Smoky" Steve Wood, son of "Smoky" Joe Wood, former big league ace now coaching Yale, is a right-handed pitcher for the Colgate University Red Raiders, and is said to have a fast-ball delivery just like his father. (3) Mrs. Warren Beard, Charles River, who scored 46-38—84 to lead the qualifiers for the makeup of the Southern team in the coming Women's Golf Association team championship race. (4) Berkeley, Calif.—Cornelius Warmerdam of the San Francisco Olympic Club, who unofficially established a new world record for the pole vault recently by clearing the bar at 15 feet. The vault will have to be measured officially. The present world mark of 14ft. 11in. is held jointly by Bill Sefton and Earle Meadows of the University of Southern California.

Rowe Cup Regatta Features College Sports on Week End

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With fair weather expected, a full round of collegiate contests will be run off in and around Boston tomorrow. Commanding chief interest will be the Rowe Cup regatta on the Charles River.

The first regatta of the season locally, the Rowe Cup affair will probably prove to be just a tune-up for the Harvard crews, who appear to be far ahead of their rivals from Syracuse, Boston University, and M. I. T. The regatta, which is to be run off under a new one-hour schedule with races occurring every 15 instead of 30 minutes, will offer tests for the varsity and jayvee eights of the four colleges, and a race between the varsity 150-pound crews of Harvard and M. I. T. In addition, a freshman race among Harvard, B. U., and M. I. T. will be added.

While the Crimson is expected to have an easy row over the Henley distance of one and five-sixteenths miles—start at Tech Boat House and finish at M. I. T. Sailing Pavilion—the competition for second place should prove interesting. With Syracuse far behind schedule in training, it would not be surprising to see the Terrier crew following Harvard over the line. Unofficially B. U. has been clocked under nine minutes for the mile and three-quarters.

Three college baseball games are on hand for the week end, Northeastern meeting Maine in its opening New England College Conference League game at Brookline this afternoon, and playing Bates in a non-league affair tomorrow, and Tufts playing host to Bowdoin at the Medford Oval tomorrow afternoon.

Seeks First Win

Harvard's varsity baseball team will be seeking its first Eastern Intercollegiate victory at Princeton tomorrow, after having bowed to Columbia and Cornell. Coach Floyd Stahl plans to start Capt. Tom Healey on the mound with the hope that he will have more fortune than when he dropped the 11-inning game to Columbia 7-6. The Lions are at present leading the league by virtue of their three-straight victories over Harvard, Penn, and Princeton.

Boston University's varsity nine left today on a five-day tour of Vermont and New Hampshire, in which it will meet Middlebury and Vermont today and tomorrow, and Norwich and Dartmouth Monday and Tuesday. The Terriers have had just one day's experience in the open, and they took full advantage of that by edging Harvard 1-0 Wednesday in what may prove one of the best games to be seen on Soldiers Field this season.

Miami Team Good

In other varsity contests at home tomorrow, Harvard will meet Dartmouth in lacrosse on the field behind the Harvard Business School, while the Crimson tennis team will open its season against Miami at the Divinity Courts. Miami, coached by Gardnar Mulloy—10th ranking player in the country—has one of the outstanding net teams in the country. Boston University and M. I. T. will meet in golf at Oakley Country Club.

The local track season will be inaugurated tomorrow afternoon when Harvard, Northeastern, and Holy Cross send their varsity and freshman teams into an informal meet at Harvard Stadium. The meet will be open to the public free of charge. No point score will be kept, and the coaches will be allowed to enter as many men as they wish in the various events. Harvard's track team opens its regular outdoor season against Dartmouth at Hanover May 4.

Freshman contests scheduled for the week end will see Tufts meeting Boston College at Medford in tennis, Harvard playing Lawrence Academy at Brighton in baseball, Harvard stroking with M. I. T. at Cambridge in tennis, and the Crimson meeting Dartmouth at Hanover in lacrosse.

Sports Around the Hub

Mrs. Beard in Front Again

The local women golfers began their long season yesterday when nearly 175 competed for places on the Women's Golf Association district teams. Playing under adverse weather conditions, the large field saw only one player break 90—Mrs. H. Warren Beard of Charles River, present State and Eastern champion.

With the benefit of but a few practice rounds, Mrs. Beard covered the testing Blue Hill course in the Southern District trial in 84 strokes, a total not equal to her usual sparkling performance but one which was good enough to lead the rest of the contestants by six strokes. She played to the turn in 46, but regained her deft touch on her short game to flash back to the clubhouse in 38.

Leaders in the other two qualifying districts—Western at Oakley and Northern at Tedesco — were Deborah Verry of Tatnuck, former State champion, 90, in the former, and Margaret Curtis of Essex County, former national champion, who carded a 94, in the latter. A trial medal round was also scheduled for The Country Club District at The Country Club in Brookline, but the course there is not yet open for play. Final medal play is to be staged next Monday, with the various teams going into match play next Thursday.

* * *

As the professional golfers rest after their long winter tour and prepare for their summer schedule which opens with the Goodall Round Robin at Fresh Meadow C. C. May 16-19, Fred Corcoran, Tournament Bureau Manager for the P. G. A., releases a few figures. Leading money winner so far this year, he says, is the smiling chap from Houston, Texas, Jimmy Demaret, who has pocketed $7,762 in purses. Second comes Ben Hogan of White Plains, N. Y., with $6,538, and third is Byron Nelson of Toledo, Ohio, National Open Champion, with $4,513. Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Winchester ranks 10th with $2,501. To that amount, however, Jug can add the $2,500 he received for winning the Philippine open, an event not on the P. G. A. card.

* * *

Corcoran, who used to be Mr. Golf hereabouts before he became the indispensable link in the professional golf chain, also announces that Demaret is leading in the point standing for the Harry Vardon Memorial Trophy with 267 points, following by Hogan, 215, Craig Wood of Mamaroneck, N. Y., 141, and Nelson, 141.

* * *

The New England professional golfers begin their local season next Monday at Oakley, when they pair off with newspaper men in the annual pro-press tournament. Last year's tournament ended in a tie between Tony Manero of Salem and Fred Knight of the Traveler, and Johnny Thoren of Woodland and John English of the Herald. Two play-offs failed to dissolve the tie.

* * *

Coach Pat Hanley of Boston University has finally got his football team where he can see it operate. After more than five weeks of waiting for the water to be turned on at Nickerson Field, the Terriers' home field, Pat gave up and made arrangements to use Commonwealth Armory. Yesterday the B. U. spring practice began when the former Northwestern aide put his charges through a strenuous half-hour's blocking drill on the tanbark. Forty-two candidates, headed by Capt. Jim McDonald, reported.

* * *

The Huntington, Ind., Y. M. C. A. swimming team today opened defense of its national "Y" title at the Huntington Avenue Branch pool of the Boston organization. Approximately 75 outstanding swimmers from all parts of the country were here to compete. This marked the first time in the history of the event that the championships have been held in Boston.

Ruddig Wins In Boston 'Y' Pool

In the National Y. M. C. A. swimming championships at the Boston Y. M. C. A. pool today, Gerald Ruddig of Huntington, Ind., won the 1,500-meter event in 21m. 11.1s. Louis Antonellis of Boston was second in 21:17; Jack Strothers of Pittsburgh, third, in 21:54.4, and Charles Grover of Boston, fourth, in 22:22.

Boston Box Score

Bees

NEW YORK	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Rucker, cf	5	1	3	5	2	0	0
Jurges, ss	4	1	2	2	2	5	0
Demaree, lf	2	1	0	0	2	0	0
Ott, rf	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Danning, c	4	1	0	0	9	1	0
Young, 1b	4	1	2	4	11	0	0
Witek, 2b	4	1	1	1	0	2	0
Whitehead, 3b	3	1	2	5	0	2	0
Lohrman, p	3	1	1	2	1	1	0
Totals	32	9	11	19	27	11	0
BOSTON							
Cooney, cf	4	0	0	0	2	1	0
Hassett, 1b	4	0	1	1	10	1	0
West, rf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Cuccinello, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	5	0
Ross, lf	4	1	1	3	3	0	0
Miller, ss	4	0	1	1	0	1	0
Lopez, c	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Andrews, c	3	0	1	1	4	1	0
Sisti, 2b	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Rowell, 2b	3	0	1	1	2	3	0
Callahan, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Earley, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barnicle, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	1	6	8	24	13	1

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
New York	2	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	—9
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Runs batted in—Jurges 2, Young 3, Whitehead 3, Andrews. Two-base hit—Lohrman. Three-base-hits—Rucker, Young, Ross. Home run—Whitehead. Stolen base—Jurges. Sacrifice hit—Lohrman. Double play—Cuccinello to Rowell to Hassett. Left on bases—New York 8, Boston 6. First base on balls—Off Callahan 1, off Earley 2, off Lohrman 1, off Barnicle 2. Struck out—By Lohrman 9, by Barnicle 4. Hits—Off Callahan, 2 in 0 innings (none out in first inning); off Earley, 7 in 3 innings; off Barnicle, 2 in 5 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Barnicle (Ott, Whitehead and Jurges). Wild pitch—Barnicle, Lohrman. Balk—Lohrman. Losing pitcher—Callahan. Umpires—Klem, Ballanfant and Campbell. Time—2h. 8m. Attendance 4,718.

Boston Batting

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave
Rowell	4	1	2	.500
Ross	4	11	5	.357
Masi	1	3	1	.333
Andrews	3	3	1	.333
Miller	4	15	4	.267
Hassett	4	16	4	.250
Cooney	2	9	2	.222
Cuccinello	4	14	3	.214
West	4	16	3	.188
Sisti	4	11	2	.143
Loane	2	8	1	.125
Lopez	4	8	1	.125
Scarsella	1	1	0	.000

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave
Foxx	6	19	7	.368
Doerr	6	24	7	.292
Cramer	6	25	7	.280
Desautels	5	15	4	.267
Williams	6	20	5	.250
Cronin	6	21	4	.190
Di Maggio	4	16	3	.188
Finney	4	12	2	.167
Tabor	6	23	1	.043
Peacock	2	3	0	.000

Tomorrow's Baseball

By the Associated Press

American League—St. Louis at Chicago, Cleveland at Detroit, New York at Washington, Boston at Philadelphia.

National League—Chicago at St. Louis, Philadelphia at Boston, Brooklyn at New York, Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.

Brown to Meet Army in Track For First Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 26—Rained out in the scheduled opening dual meet with Holy Cross a week ago, the Brown track forces will make a second attempt to inaugurate their 1940 outdoor season tomorrow afternoon against Army at West Point.

The meet will mark the first time that Brown and Army teams have met in a dual engagement, although both competed in a triangular meet with Colgate in 1929.

Entered in both the 100- and 220-yard dashes, Capt. Kenny Clapp of New York will head the Brown brigade. John Gosnell, college discus record holder, will lead the weight men, competing in the javelin as well. John McLaughry, star hammer thrower, will be lost to the team, as he defends his hammer title at the Penn Relays.

The Brown nine, victorious over Holy Cross and Yale in its last two starts, will cross bats with Wesleyan at the same time at Aldrich Field in Providence.

In the ancient series with the Cardinals, which was begun in 1869, Brown has won 31, lost 5 and tied 1.

Coach Jack Blott of Wesleyan has indicated that either Stan Kay, a sophomore, or Wally Peterson, senior and veteran, will pitch.

Norm Cheever, Ed Lally, or Ray McCulloch appear slated for duty on the Brown mound. Not one of the trio has seen any service in the last two weeks, and all three are eager for the opportunity to display their wares before a home crowd.

Shore to Play

HAMILTON, Ont. (AP)—Johnny Mitchell, coach of the Springfield Indians of the International-American Hockey League the past two seasons, says he has signed a contract as coach of the club for the 1940-41 season.

Eddie Shore, who bought the Springfield club last season and played in a few homes games there, plans to play in the majority of Springfield home games next season, Mitchell said.

Family Job

Dick Davis, 16-year old Providence High School student, represents the third generation of his family to sell score cards at Brown baseball games.

Forty-Sixth Annual Penn Relays Promise Records

PHILADELPHIA, April 26 (AP)—Top-ranking track stars from some 500 of the Nation's leading colleges and schools lined up today for the 46th annual running of the University of Pennsylvania Relays.

Seventy-six events were bracketed for more than 3,000 athletes in the two-day carnival.

With Penn coach Lawson Robertson proclaiming the quarter-mile cinder floor "faster than ever," observers and coaches alike agreed that the record book, like Franklin Field, was in for a beating.

The weatherman posted a "cool and fair" sign.

Three college relays—a two-mile run, the 400-meter hurdles, the 120 yard high hurdles and the shotput—rated at the top of today's 28 events, along with four major prep and high school baton-passing races.

Picked as outstanding favorites to run in first-day victories and possible records were Al Blozis, the Georgetown giant, and Frank Fuller, Virginia's ace hurdler. Blozis already has bettered by a good two feet in indoor competition the Penn shotput record of 52 feet, 9¼ inches. Fuller skimmed the high sticks a year ago in 0:14.5, the second fastest performance ever turned in on Franklin Field.

Hurdle Favorite

In the 400-meter event, Claude Everett, North Texas Teachers, ruled a slight favorite on basis of his mark of 0:53.7 in the 1939 Nationals.

The two-mile run, replacing the 3,000 meter steeplechase, drew a field of 42 with Al Boulanger, Pittsburgh, I. C. 4A champion, rated at the head of the pack.

In the unpredictable relays, fans crossed their fingers and generally picked Pitt to repat its 1939 victory in the spring medley, North Texas to take the quarter-mile and spread-eagled on the distance medley with Ohio State, New York University, Maryland and Manhattan.

Fenske Attracts

Top attraction tomorrow for spectators in the featured-studded program will be Chuck Fenske who has avowed his intention of breaking Glenn Cunningham's 4:11.8 mile. Gene Venzke and Walt Mehl will furnish the competition.

The entire program includes 17 major champion relay events with American titles at stake in 11.

Richmond Varsity Is Entered In Dad Vail Association Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 26—The University of Richmond rowers, defeated only once in two years of competition since that college returned to intercollegiate rowing, looms as an early favorite for the annual Dad Vail Rowing Association Regatta to be held on the Connecticut River here May 18 with Dartmouth, Williams, American International, Rutgers, Manhattan, Boston University, Rollins, and Marietta, Ohio, also competing.

The Water Spiders under the coaching of Joe DeMotte, head mentor and his assistant, Roy Newton, captain of Richmond crews in 1938 and 1939, and now captain of the Virginia Boat Club, have been working out every afternoon over the James River course.

Strong Oars

De Motte, a former University of Richmond athletic star, later an outstanding member of the Boat Club of Virginia crew, has three strong oars at the stern of the boat, pulled by Johnny Jones, Phi Beta Kappa from Richmond; Bruce Van Buskirk of Bronxville, New York, and Jimmy Littler of Chicago.

Other members are Sydney Knipe of Glen Ridge, N. J.; Ed Brooks of Richmond, Donald Higinbotham of Bridgeport, W. Va.; Randolph Parrish of Richmond and Milton Baroody of Richmond. Another Richmonder, little Tommy Bruno, is the coxswain.

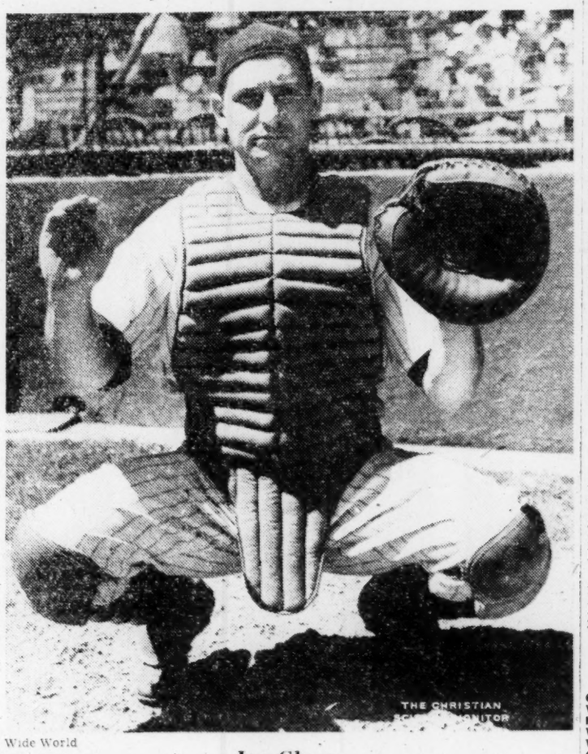
The University of Richmond Rowing Cluo has come a long way since its reorganization in 1938 with the encouragement of the Virginia Boat Club which not only offered instruction but has made available its equipment to the Spiders.

Spiders Won

It was a colorful day on the James River when the Spiders signalled their return to rowing with a race with Washington and Lee over the mile course. In the crowd which lined the bank were the presidents of the two competing institutions, Dr. F. W. Boatwright of the University of Richmond, nation's oldest university president in point of service and Dr. Francis Pendleton Gaines of Washington and Lee.

The race was a thriller with Washington and Lee losing only by inches. It was the only event on the 1939 schedule, but in 1940 Richmond lost to Rollins which had to set a new course record to do it, and then won from American International, Asheville School, and Washington and Lee.

New Red Sox Catcher



Wide World

Joe Glenn

This one-time Yankee joined the Red Sox this afternoon at Fenway Park. He was purchased yesterday from the Browns.

Violet Athletes Receive Special Awards for Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Dr. Chester F. S. Whitney, prominent New York University alumnus and former Violet athlete, has been awarded a miniature gold football by the university for being "an alumnus who had been an active competitor as an undergraduate and who has proven his interest in athletics at N. Y. U. following graduation."

The list of those honored follows:

Football

(Gold footballs) Edward H. Boell, Capt. Arthur Castelli, James Conlin, William Geffner, William Helmcke, Benjamin Mauceri, Stanley Mikulka, Irving Mond, Arthur Schillig, Arthur Schneider, Jerry DeNisco, Harold Auer, Robert Connolly, Sidney Altman, Alfred Clark, Edward Zak, Alexander Campanis, Manager Fred C. M. Lendholt, Jr., Manager Aaron Schottenfeld, and Freshman Manager Sidney Leshin.

Baseball

(Gold baseballs) Capt. Alexander Campanis, Edward H. Boell, Harold Auer, Silvio Suriano, Murray Wallberg, Michael Manganiello, Manager Nathaniel B. Eisenberg and Freshman Manager Leo H. Silverstein.

Basketball

(Gold basketballs)—Capt. Robert Lewis, Wilbert Folk, Marvin Loeweth, Arthur Schillig, Manager Irving A. Shey, Equipment Manager Murray Apfelbaum, and Freshman Manager Julian Kremsdorf.

Track

(Gold track shoes) Indoor Capt. James J. McPoland, Outdoor Capt. James B. Herbert, Daniel Taylor, David Urbach, Martin Witte, William Hanfetis, Managers Leonard B. Horowitz and Martin Schneider, and Freshman Manager Alfred Palca.

Fencing

(Gold crossed foils) Capt. Silvio Giolito, Ezra Cassel, Mindy Sikas, James J. Bambrick, Jr., Frank Sharfstein, oLuis Schaff and Irwin Heidenreich.

Undergraduate Board

(Gold medals)—Leonard Sussman, President; Robert Lewis, Secretary; Stanley Mikulka, and Seymour Greenberg.

To Honor Cote

ST. HYACINTHE, Que., April 26 (AP)—Gerard Cote, who won the Boston Marathon last week, will be given a hero's welcome when he returns tomorrow night to his home here.

Cote will be tendered a banquet following his arrival and he will be presented with a purse by the citizens of St. Hyacinthe.

Twilight Four-Ball Golf League

	Points For	Points Agst
Commonwealth	12½	2½
Winchester	10	5
Brae Burn	7½	7½
Weston	7½	7½
Wellesley	5	10
Charles River	2½	12½

Results April 25

Commonwealth 12½, Charles River 2½. Winchester 10, Wellesley 5. Brae Burn 7½, Weston 7½.

Duckpin Electior

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 26 (AP)—A. A. Hosselton of Richmond, Va., Aryille Ebersole of Washington, D. C., and Ed Feustel of New Haven were mentioned today as possibilities for the post of executive secretary of the National Duckpin Bowling Congress.

The election of officers tonight, generally a minor event, took on a major aspect in view of the passing on last week of George L. Isemann of Washington. The post paid a salary of $5,200 last year.

The American Legion All Stars of New Britain furnished the only fireworks in last night's championships, rolling a 1,913 to grab fourth place in the men's open team division, ousting the Roger Recreation of the same city whose hold on the position was overnight.

Soccer Title Match, May 5

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Football Association announces the Fall River Firestones and the Morgan, Pa. club will meet May 5 at Fall River, Mass., for the national amateur soccer championship. Fall River won the Eastern Division and Morgan qualified by winning the Western Section title.

Humn Says Wisconsin Crews Are Now in Best Shape Ever

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—Favored by ideal weather and new conditions which have permitted them to work on smooth water practically every day since Feb. 15, the University of Wisconsin crews, at the end of the spring vacation last Saturday, had completed over 500 miles of rowing this year. The Badger oarsmen are further advanced today than they have ever been at this date, according to Ralph Hunn, Wisconsin coach.

A squad of 40 oarsmen and six coxswains gave up their spring vacation recently to remain in Madison and train—at their own expense—on the Madison lakes. They benefited by two workouts a day, from April 12-20.

Began on River

Crew training began on the Yahara River, which joins Lakes Mendota and Monona, continuing there until Monona opened early this month. Lake Mendota, which borders the Wisconsin campus for several miles, did not open until last week.

There are no seniors on the present Wisconsin varsity crew, but four regulars remain from the 1939 crew. They are Tom Lorenz, Tony Krancus, Dave Rendall, and Capt. Jack Gunning, coxswain. Alex Bodenstein is at present stroking the varsity boat and getting sharp competition from Franz Dykstra, son of President C. A. Dykstra of the University of Wisconsin. Both stroke oarsmen were members of last year's freshman crew. Practically all the members of the varsity squad have had Poughkeepsie experience.

To Row at Poughkeepsie

Wisconsin has accepted its invitation to row in the Poughkeepsie classic, but Harry Stuhldreher, Wisconsin Director of Athletics, has not yet announced the remainder of the varsity crew schedule. The Badger freshmen will race St. John's Military Academy at Madison, May 25, and Culver Military Academy at Culver, Ind., June 1. Negotiations are also in progress for races against the Milwaukee and Lincoln Park, Chicago, Boat Clubs by the Wisconsin freshmen.

Indicative of the keen interest in rowing at Wisconsin is the fact that a record entry of 38 crews has been received for the intramural regatta which will start next month. The intramural crews race in four-oared shells with coxswains. The boats were specially built for the Badger intramural racing.

Dartmouth in Skeet Shoot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STRATFORD, Conn., April 26—Dartmouth's "Big Green" will be represented in the second annual Intercollegiate Skeet Championships to be held at the Remington Gun Club, tomorrow, it was officially announced today.

This is the first time that the Hanoverians have been represented in college skeet competition. They will face crack gunners representing Army, Yale, and Princeton. Harvard's team has been unable to enter because of exams, while the University of Maine target busters are "snowed in," according to word received from Orono.

Shooting on Dartmouth's team will be W. D. Lyon, of Durham, N. C.; R. B. Marshall, New York City; Frank E. Tomlinson, South Orange, N. J.; W. Lucking, Pasadena, Calif., and M. Howard, of West Lebanon, N. H.

One of the features of the shoot, which is slated to get under way at 2:30 p. m., will be the presence of William Harndon Foster, "father of skeet shooting," who will award the prizes. Mr. Foster invented the game of skeet in 1926 and since that time has been one of the most prominent boosters of the sport, which now lists followers all over the world.

A luncheon will be held at the University Club of Bridgeport, preceding the shoot, for members and coaches of the various teams.

Two teams will be present from Yale and Army, while it is possible that Princeton will also have two squads on the field. Choate School of Meriden, and Hotchkiss School, of Lakeville, Conn., will compete on the Remington Gun Club fields, in the Interscholastic division, while Lawrenceville, of Lawrenceville, N. J., and Culver Military Academy, of Culver, Ind., will compete telegraphically, wiring their scores directly following the match.

BASEBALL TODAY

By the Associated Press

National League

Boston at New York.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

American League

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Washington.
Chicago at Cleveland.
Detroit at St. Louis.

Dean in Starring Role as Chicago Halts Champions—Simon-Pure Rule Tightened

Pitches Shutout Ball In Last Eight Innings

By the Associated Press

Dizzy Dean always was and still is a confident fellow.

That wasn't praise the way people said it five years ago when Jay Hanna (or is it Jerome Herman?) was in his incomparable prime with the St. Louis Cardinals. But it is now.

Pitching on his reputation alone, he still is one of the game's impressive figures. That great right arm of his has lost its whip but his courage never has faltered.

"Ole Diz" toed the rubber again yesterday out in Chicago's Wrigley Field and clamped down on Cincinnati's National League champions with a five-hit pitching performance that won for the Cubs 4-2.

Made Bad Start

It didn't resemble even faintly those stirring Dean dramas of another era, but it was just as effective in the won and lost column. Diz got a bad start. He walked the first two batters he faced and made an error on the third to let in a run. Then he intentionally passed a third and another run scored on a fly.

Manager Gabby Hartnett no doubt was disturbed and the fans were, too. But if Dean ever quavered, no one knew it. He came back to pitch shutout ball for the next eight frames, striking out only one batter, but allowing only one walk. He kept sailing that "nothing ball" of his back and forth across the corners of the plate, curving it in and out and once in a while sandwiching in a straight high one that would have been blindingly fast in that other day.

Derringer Loses

It worked anyway, and in the meantime the Cubs found big Paul Derringer, ace of the Reds, for 11 hits. Coupled with three errors, these were good for four runs and the ball game, dropping Cincinnati out of a tie for first place in the National League.

The Brooklyn Dodgers took over sole possession of the lead by beating the Phillies 3-1 for their fifth victory without a defeat. Hugh Casey parcelled out five hits and his mates provided some worthwhile bingles, including a homer by Dolph Camilli.

The New York Giants continued their winning streak by battering the Boston Bees 9-1. Bill Lohrman was at the top of his form in scattering six hits and striking out nine. Three Boston hurlers gave the Giants 11 blows, including a two-run homer by Burgess Whitehead and a two-run triple by Babe Young. The Bees have yet to win their first game.

Cards Hit Hard

St. Louis' slugging Cardinals rolled up 22 hits against Pittsburgh, but barely edged out the Pirates 10-9. Seven pitchers saw service in the game, which was kept close because the Pirates timed their 12 safeties at the best spots.

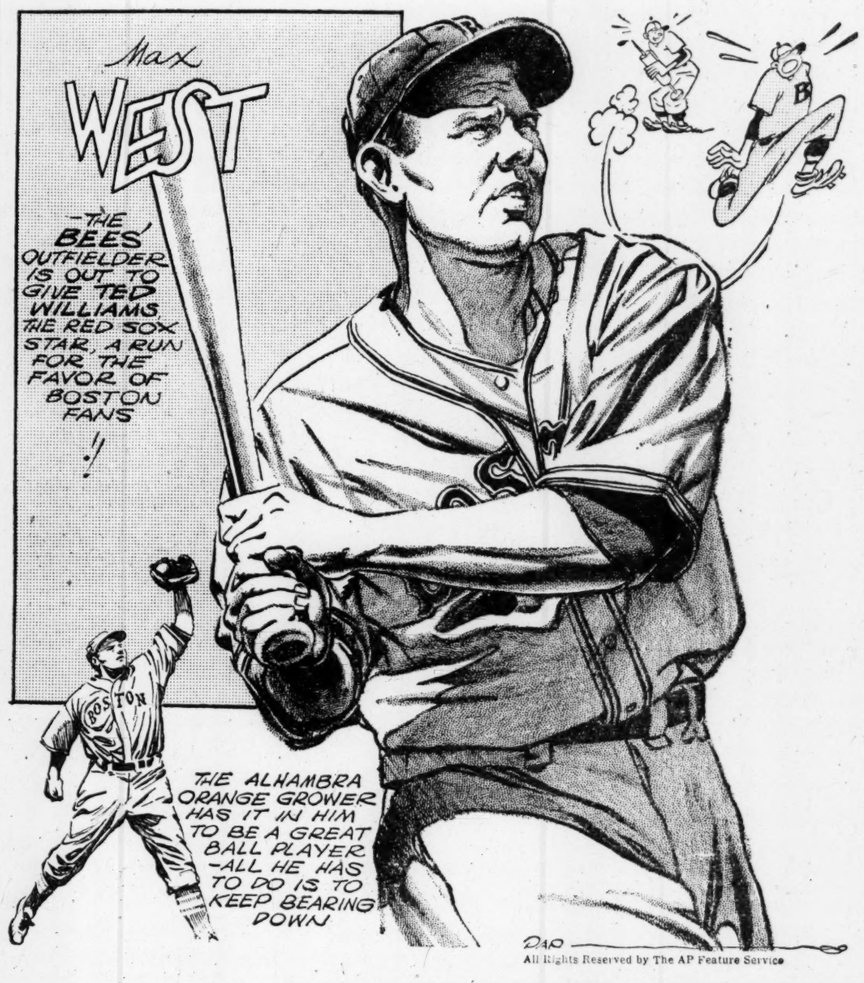
The Cleveland Indians continued to set the pace for the American League with Bob Feller getting credit for his second triumph as the Tribe topped the Chicago White Sox 3-1. Feller gave eight hits and struck out eight, but Ed Smith and Clint Brown retaliated with a seven-hit effort that might have been successful except for home runs by Rollie Hemsley and Jeff Heath.

A two-run homer by Pinky Higgins in the eighth inning also gave Buck Newsom and the Detroit Tigers a 4-2 decision over the St. Louis Browns, who had taken a two-run lead in the first and held on to it doggedly behind Elden Auker's submarine-balling.

A double by Gee Walker with the bases loaded climaxed a six-run ninth inning that brought the Washington Senators a 7-6 verdict over the Philadelphia Athletics. George Caster had held the Senators scoreless until they notched one run in the sixth.

The Yanks and Red Sox were rained out at Boston.

Busy Bee —By Pap'


Max WEST
-THE BEES' OUTFIELDER IS OUT TO GIVE TED WILLIAMS THE RED SOX STAR, A RUN FOR THE FAVOR OF BOSTON FANS !
BOSTON
THE ALHAMBRA ORANGE GROWER HAS IT IN HIM TO BE A GREAT BALL PLAYER -ALL HE HAS TO DO IS TO KEEP BEARING DOWN
PAP

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Manager Casey Stengel may do his share of clowning but when it comes to bringing out the best in a ball player he has few equals.

Last winter Casey hinted that he expected Max West to be the most improved ball player in the National League this season. Stengel realized that, potentially, West had the makings of a great ball player. In the two seasons in a Boston uniform Max had shown flashes of great promise. For some reason or other, though, he failed to follow it up.

Max hit only .234 in 1938 but he drove in 63 runs to top at least six of the Bees' hitters who were above him in the batting averages. Last season he boosted his batting average to .285 and drove in 82 runs.

The seed which Stengel planted has borne fruit. When Max reported at training camp he was a different ball player, bent on living up to his manager's prediction and hustling from the word "go." Stengel added to the fire when he sang the praise of Ted Williams, the Red Sox rookie star of last season, in West's presence.

Stengel's tactics worked. When the two Boston teams met in the city exhibition series, West fairly broke his bat trying to outdo the famous Mr. Williams. And he didn't suffer by comparison.

West is only 23. The Bees plunked down a neat bit of cash for his services after he had enjoyed a good season with the Missions of the Pacific Coast League. Max had the unusual experience of belonging to a bank at a crucial stage of his career. He started with Sacramento in 1935 and the bank seized him and another player as payment of a claim, selling them to the Missions, where Max toiled for two seasons until the Bees bought him.

—Pap'

Michigan's Ray Courtright Proud of Family and Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Coach Ray Courtright of the University of Michigan is proud of two things.

One is his all-veteran golf team, which has yet to lose a match this season.

The other is his family.

Seventeen-year-old Elizabeth Jane Courtright is Detroit's junior figure skating champion. William E. Courtright, 18-year-old Michigan freshman, is one of the most versatile athletes in the State. He was a finalist in the Western junior golf tournament last summer; won a football letter at Kiski Prep last fall; held the 112 and 145-pound State A. A. U. wrestling titles while in Ann Arbor High; won the State 155-pound high school wrestling crown, and only recently captured the 158-pound title at the National A. A. U. junior tournament.

Brilliant Athlete

Bill Courtright still has a long way to go before he can equal his father, however. Ray was one of the most brilliant athletes in the University of Oklahoma's history. A Phi Beta Kappa, he won letters in football, basketball, baseball, and track. And while he would rather talk about his golf team or his children, sometimes he breaks down and tells about his career as an athlete.

If you question him, he'll mention the time he pitched a no-hit game against the University of Missouri. Or the afternoon he stayed on the mound 20 innings in holding the Oklahoma Aggies to a 1-1 tie. Or the fact he was the All-Southwestern Conference halfback who sparked Oklahoma to an undefeated, untied season.

At Nevada

Then, again, maybe Ray Courtright will talk of the days when he was head football coach at the University of Nevada—of the afternoon back in 1923 when his Nevada eleven came out of nowhere to mar a perfect season for the Golden Bears of California by holding them to a scoreless tie at Berkeley.

Ray Courtright—his nickname is "Corky"—has been coaching for a long time. After his graduation from college in 1914 and his years at Nevada, he came to the University of Michigan to serve as backfield coach, scout, and junior varsity mentor. It wasn't long before he decided to take up a new game—golf. He took to it so well that he shattered the nine-hole record for the University course with a dazzling 31 and won a berth as a pro at various courses during summer vacations.

Products

Courtright's coaching years have been fruitful ones. He turned out J. W. "Jim" Bradshaw, greatest ground gainer of the year when he played under Corky and now making a remarkable coaching record at Fresno State College. Too, he produced Chuck Kocsis, a member of the Walker Cup team, national intercollegiate champion, Michigan amateur and open crown-holder, and one of the State's best known golfers.

Despite his years in sports, it was only this spring that Courtright got his biggest thrill. That was when Bob Palmer, in his second year as captain of the Wolverine golf squad, went to the finals of the Southern intercollegiate tournament despite the fact cold weather had allowed him to play only a handful of times before the big event.

"Bob's developed from a good golfer to a great golfer," Ray says proudly. "When he got to the Southern intercollegiate finals, I got a bigger kick than I did from any victory I ever won."

Pierce Warns Amateurs To Observe Code

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP) — Harold W. Pierce of Boston, President of the United States Golf Association, yesterday warned the nation's amateur golfers that the U. S. G. A. plans a stricter application of the amateur rule in the future.

He said the golf governing body would be willing to make an example of any prominent player found over-stepping the bounds of amateur conduct.

Pierce, en route to an executive meeting in Washington, D. C., did not name any names, but it was assumed he referred to various amateurs who have made a tour of the summer and winter circuits with the professionals.

He said the U. S. G. A. did not mean to go out of its way to do any detective work. But, he added, he would welcome the chance to air any flagrant violations by a leading amateur so that such a case would serve as a "horrible example" for the rest of the country's simon-pures.

The particular section of the amateur code to which he referred is that dealing with the payment of expenses.

The only exception the U. S. G. A. makes in its rule forbidding payment of a player's expenses applies to members of the Walker or Curtis Cup teams, to contestants in public links tournaments, who are permitted a stipulated allowance, and to members of college golf teams competing in collegiate contests.

Dodgers Feature Best Story

NEW YORK (AP)—The best story in baseball today is told in figures—attendance figures.

The Brooklyn Dodgers last Wesdnesday afternoon performed their riotous repertoire before 10,480 fans, a modest crowd for Ebbets Field but considerably more than the combined total of every game in the American League on the same day.

Across town in the Bronx, for instance, the World Champion Yankees, the greatest baseball machine of the decade, had only 2,575 spectators, a mere handful in the big concrete stadium that will seat 80,000. Some of the sages who remember well when the stadium was opened 17 years ago said it was the smallest crowd that had ever seen the Yanks play there.

Drab Elsewhere

The picture around the other major league parks was nearly as drab. In the American League there were 2,700 at Boston, 1,500 at Chicago, second largest city in the Nation, and 1,239 at St. Louis for a league total of 8,014.

The two other games in the National League drew 3,809 at Pittsburgh and 3,000 at Philadelphia.

This was not an unusual day, either, because the Dodgers in three home games this spring drew 48,505 and over the full season a year ago had a paid attendance of more than a million, the biggest in baseball.

Keep Skidding

The Yankees, in spite of their perfection on the field last year, saw their season's attendance drop below the million mark and it looks like it might keep skidding. Their three home games thus far have drawn 24,874.

Of the other major league clubs that have already played three home games, the Chicago Cubs drew 36,993; the White Sox 20,000; the Cincinnati Reds 41,075, and the Pittsburgh Pirates 18,408.

Detroit had 50,773 for two games, but after a tremendous opening day turnout the crowd slumped to 1,356 at the second game. Cleveland, which had the benefit of two week-end dates and Bobby Feller's box office appeal, got 44,793 for two games.

Unstable Business

These figures show why the Yankees are for sale and why some investors regard baseball as an unstable business venture.

But whether you consider baseball a business or a sport, this evidence is just about as irrefutable that the Dodgers are the coming club in the major leagues.

Pennants can be bought—by buying the right ball players—and Brooklyn is in the market. It bought an entire new outfield over the winter and the club has gone undefeated and kept first place in the National League as a result.

The man responsible for all this, everyone knows, is Leland Stanford (Larry) MacPhail. Some of the other magnates should pay attention—and they are to that attendance.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Dizzy Dean, Cubs—Held Reds to five hits and shut them out for last eight innings in 4-2 victory.

Rollie Hemsley and Jeff Heath, Indians—Their homers gave Bob Feller triumph over White Sox, 3-1.

Buck Newson and Pinky Higgins, Tigers—Former's five-hit pitching and latter's two-run homer beat Browns 4-2.

Bill Lohrman, Giants—Scattered six hits and struck out nine in beating Bees, 9-1.

Hugh Casey and Dolph Camilli, Dodgers—Five-hit pitching of former was supported by Camilli's home run in 3-1 decision over Phillies.

Gerald Walker, Senators—Doubled with bases loaded as Washington edged out A's, 7-6.

Pepper Martin, Cardinals—Led 22-hit batting attack against Pirates with three hits that drove in four runs.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	3	1	.833
Detroit	3	2	.714
Boston	4	2	.667
New York	3	2	.600
Philadelphia	3	4	.429
Washington	2	4	.333
St. Louis	2	5	.286
Chicago	1	5	.167

Results April 25

Cleveland 3, Chicago 1.
Detroit 4, St. Louis 2.
Washington 7, Philadelphia 6.
New York at Boston, postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Brooklyn	5	0	1.000
Cincinnati	3	1	.750
Pittsburgh	3	2	.600
New York	3	2	.600
Chicago	4	5	.444
St. Louis	2	4	.333
Philadelphia	1	3	.250
Boston	0	4	.000

Results April 25

St. Louis 10, Pittsburgh 9.
Brooklyn 3, Philadelphia 1.
New York 9, Boston 1.
Chicago 4, Cincinnati 2.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 25

At Springfield, Mass.: Bates 5, Springfield 1.
At Kingston, R. I.: Rhode Island State 14, Maine 1.
At Worcester, Mass.: Colby 6, Clark 1.
At Middletown, Conn.: Bowdoin 13, Wesleyan 9.

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Result April 25

At Middletown, Conn.: Wesleyan 7, Bowdoin 2.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Red Sox Talk About Rules

There rarely is a dull moment in the Red Sox dugout. Either Ted Williams is showing Jimmy Foxx his new batting stance, Emerson Dickman is telling about the last time he made a base hit, Doc Cramer is talking about his bird dogs, or Moe Berg (as if anyone cared) is explaining why the present North star will not be visible a few hundred years from now. You feel like a youngster at the circus, trying to watch two or three things at the same time. For example, yesterday the boys were discussing the rules.

"I'd like to ask you this one," Foxx was saying to a newspaperman. "If there are two strikes on the batter and the pitcher throws the next ball so high the catcher can't even touch it, what happens if the batter swings? He goes to first base, of course, but why should the catcher be charged with an error? And does the pitcher get credit for a strikeout?"

Error for Pitcher

"I think you're a little confused," answered the scribe. "If the catcher drops a third strike that was right in his hands and the batter is able to beat the throw to first base, the pitcher is credited with a strikeout and the catcher gets an error. But if the batter was smart enough to swing at a wild third strike that was a mile over the catcher's head, the pitcher would get the error, and it would not be a strikeout."

"Here's another one," broke in Johnny Peacock. "There is a runner on first base. With the pitch, he starts for second. The catcher takes the ball and makes a perfect throw that goes right over the middle of the bag, about a foot high. It couldn't have been a better aim if he walked down there with the ball. But the second baseman and shortstop get their signals crossed and neither one runs over to cover the base. Naturally, the ball rolls into center field and the runner continues on to third. The catcher is charged with an error on this play, but why should he be? He did exactly what he was supposed to do, didn't he?"

Should Hold Ball

"Well, I don't entirely agree with you," said another scribe. "If the catcher was smart, he would see in an instant that neither the second baseman nor shortstop was moving toward the bag, and he would hold the ball. I don't believe an alert catcher would make a throw to an open bag."

"Perhaps not," admitted Peacock. "But I've seen a lot of catchers fooled that way, and good catchers, too."

"I was just talking to Tommy Connolly," Foxx continued. "He surprised me on one ruling. Let me ask you. If somebody hit a slow roller down toward third base, in foul territory, and the catcher threw his glove at it and knocked it into fair ground, what would you call it?"

The scribe rubbed his chin for a minute. "If the ball was foul the instant the glove hit it, I'd say it was just a foul ball. What else could it be?"

"It could be a three base hit," Foxx answered. "At least, that's the way Tommy Connolly would call it."

Seen Many Times

"Why, I've seen a catcher or third baseman run over and touch a foul roller many times, before it had a chance to hit a pebble and jump fair," said the writer. "And nobody said anything about a three base hit."

"Yes, but that's different," Tom Daly said. "Jimmy is talking about a thrown glove, not a glove that is on a player's hand. If a fielder throws his glove at and hits a ball on any part of the field, it's a three bagger for the batter. If a glove is tossed at a thrown ball, it's two bases."

Batter Cheated

"But why should a batter get three bases, as Foxx said a minute ago, when all he did was tap a dribbler into foul territory, even though the catcher did throw his glove?" asked the scribe. "After all, it was only a foul ball."

"It's not foul until it stops rolling, until it passes third base, or until a gloved hand touches it," continued Daly. "As long as the ball is rolling loose, there is always a chance it might hop over the line into fair ground. And if the batter is running, as he should be, he'll reach first base and get credit for a hit. But when the catcher throws his glove and hits the ball, the hitter is cheated of that chance."

"In other words," boomed Lefty Grove's voice from the other end of the bench, "they ought to rewrite the rule book!"

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

International League

Newark 8, Buffalo 4.
Syracuse 2, Toronto 1.
Rochester 8, Jersey City 5.
Baltimore 11, Montreal 10.

American Association

Minneapolis 10, Toledo 3.
Indianapolis 3, Milwaukee 2.
Columbus 10, St. Paul 9.
Kansas City 3, Louisville 0.

Texas League

Dallas 7, Shreveport 6.
Tulsa 3, Beaumont 2.
Houston 9, Oklahoma 3.
Fort Worth 2, San Antonio 1.

Southern Association

Atlanta 4-3, Knoxville 3-4.
Nashville 6, Chattanooga 5.
New Orleans 5, Memphis 2.
(Only games played.)

Eastern League

Hartford 3, Springfield 1.
Binghamton 7, Albany 5.
(Only games played.)

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 5, Oakland 0.
Hollywood 4, Sacramento 2.
Los Angeles 16-3, Portland 2-2.
San Francisco-Seattle, rain.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting (Three Leaders and Ties in Each League)

(Based on Six or More Hits)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Franks, Dodgers	2	8	2	6	.750
Wright, White Sox	6	22	3	10	.455
Fletcher, Pirates	5	20	2	9	.450
McCosky, Tigers	7	25	8	11	.440
Travis, Senators	6	21	5	9	.429
Padgett, Cardinals	5	19	2	8	.421
Young, Giants	5	19	2	8	.421
Camilli, Dodgers	5	19	6	8	.421

Home Runs

American		National	
Foxx, Red Sox	3	Gilbert, Dodgers	2
Kuhel, White Sox	2	Eleven tied with one.	
Johnson, Athletics	2		
Rolfe, Yankees	2		
Heath, Indians	2		
Gordon, Yankees	2		

Runs Batted In

American		National	
Foxx, Red Sox	8	J. Martin, Cards.	8
Doerr, Red Sox	8	Fletcher, Pirates	7
Greenberg, Tigers	6	Camilli, Dodgers	7
Radcliff, Browns	6	Young, Giants	6
Heath, Indians	6	Leiber, Cubs	6
Higgins, Tigers	6		

Mary Hardwick Bows To Helen Pedersen

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 26 (AP)—Sensation of the Land of the Sky tennis tournament today was Helen Pedersen of Stanford, Conn. Unseeded, she managed yesterday to eliminate Mary Hardwick, the second ranking English player, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1, in the quarterfinals of the women's singles.

Today in the semifinals she will play third-seeded Virginia Wolfenden of San Francisco, who yesterday defeated Pat Canning of Alameda, Calif., 6—2, 6—4. The other semifinals match will send second-seeded Gracyn Wheeler of Los Angeles against Mrs. Shockley of Chicago.

In the quarterfinals Mrs. Shockley eliminated Millicent Hiram of New York, 7—5, 6—0. Miss Wheeler strode into the penultimate round with a default.

Two quarterfinals matches in the men's singles were played yesterday, Charles Hare, the English Davis Cup player, defeated Jack Mahoney of New York 6—3, 6—2, and Alex Guerry of Chattanooga, Tenn., conquered C. A. Farrar of White Plains, N. Y., 6—1, 6—4.

In quarterfinals matches today second-seeded Tom Kelly of Portland, Ore., will oppose Grady Frank of Asheville, and Archie Henderson of Chapel Hill, N. C., faces John Shostrom of Chicago, seeded No. 4.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Herb Pennock, former Yankee pitcher, named assistant supervisor of Boston Red Sox farm system.

Five Years Ago

Jesse Owens, Ohio State sophomore, cleared 26 feet 1¾ inches for new United States broadjump record at Drake relays—only ⅜ inch short of world mark.

Faunce Extends Don Budge In A Four-Set Match

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 26 (AP)—John Faunce of Hollywood, Calif., gave Donald Budge a close time of it for a while yesterday, but the professional ace pulled himself together to take his U. S. open quarterfinals match, 4—6, 7—5, 8—6, 6—3.

Budge, who had pushovers in his first two matches of the fourth annual pro-amateur tennis event, double-faulted, lost on his own service and several times was caught flatfooted. He regained his form in the second set after falling behind 5—3 and took four straight games to run it out. In the third frame, the games were split evenly until Budge dynamited through to win the last two.

Vincent Richards, former Davis Cup player who eliminated defending champion Richard Skeen of Burbank, Calif., was battered out of the tournament by John Hendrix of Miami, Fla., 7—5, 6—1, 8—6, in another quarterfinal match.

In doubles events, Lloyd Budge of Palm Beach, Fla., brother of the famous Don, teamed with Hendrix to defeat Phil Greenstein of Cleveland, Ohio, and Ed Kenney of Palm Beach in straight sets, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1.

The combination of Skeen, and Faunce ousted Francis T. Hunter and Al Chapin, Jr., both of New York, after a hard fought match, 6—2, 1—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Tobey Hansen of Hot Springs, Va., who staged an "iron man" act Wednesday with two matches totaling nine hours and 40 minutes, and his doubles partner, Wilmer Hines, found themselves too fatigued to play in yesterday doubles and defaulted to Budge and Bruce Barnes of Austin, Tex.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Franks, Brooklyn, .750; Fletcher, Pittsburgh, .450.
Runs—Galan, Chicago, 8; Garms, Pittsburgh, and Leiber, Chicago, 7.
Runs Batted In—J. Martin, St. Louis, 8; Camilli, Brooklyn, and Fletcher, Pittsburgh, 7.
Hits—Leiber, Todd and Herman, Chicago, 11.
Doubles—Leiber, Chicago, 4; five tied with 3.
Triples—Eleven tied with 1.
Home Runs—Gilbert, Brooklyn, 2, eleven tied with 1.
Stolen Bases—Fourteen tied with 1.

American League

Batting—Wright, Chicago, .455; McCosky, Detroit, .440.
Runs—McCosky, Detroit, 8; three tied with 6.
Runs Batted In—Foxx and Doerr, Boston, 8.
Hits—McCosky, Detroit, 11; Wright, Chicago, 10.
Doubles—Chapman, Cleveland, 4; Strange, St. Louis, 3.
Triples—York, Detroit, and Doerr, Boston, 2.
Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 3; five tied with 2.
Stolen Bases—Foxx, Boston, 5; eleven tied with 1.

Ski Meeting May 11-12

PETERBOROUGH, Ont. (CP)—Annual meeting of the eastern section of the Canadian Amateur Ski Association will be held here May 11-12. United States Ski Association will be represented in connection with arrangements for the 1941 North American ski championships at Lake Placid.

Sport Siftings

Idle Bat to Outfielder

Coach LeRoy (Cap) Timm of Iowa State College is now looking for a new bat to keep him busy at baseball games. Timm has always had a baseball bat in his hands at the Cyclones' games, with which he directs the play on the field. Recently he told the Cyclone team that he would give the idle bat to the batter who failed to hit in the clutch, or when there was a man on third.

Against Nebraska a sophomore rightfielder failed to get a hit with Captain Thompson on third, so Timm presented the bat to the unfortunate one with proper ceremonies following the game. Who knows, perhaps the "id'e" bat will soon "work" again.

* * *

And speaking of Iowa State baseball, Captain Thompson and Gale Snell are tied for top batting honors for the first six games . . . both men are hitting at a .391 clip with 9 hits in 23 trips to the plate. . . . Snell, who plays shortstop, has been batting third, and Thompson, catcher, is the cleanup man. . . . Coach Art Wendler purposely scheduled Chicago and Northwestern, Big Ten's two strongest teams, as foes for his University of Iowa tennis team in the first league matches . . . claims that his players learn a lot by playing the big ones first.

D. G. D.

College Golf

By the Associated Press

Result April 25

At Middletown, Conn.: Wesleyan 6, Bowdoin 3.

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New Films on Boston Screens—Week-End Prospects on the Air

'Young Tom Edison' And Mickey Rooney

Film audiences accustomed to contemplating Mickey Rooney in terms of Andy Hardy may find it briefly disconcerting to walk into a darkened theater and discover him living out the adventures of "Young Tom Edison." Despite long hair, last century's costumes, and an accompanying restraint, you will find no difficulty in identifying the hero as Young Rooney.

M-G-M has anticipated possible objections from sticklers with the following foreword: "This is a story of courage. The courage and triumph of a typical American boy. In all its essential facts, it is a true story. This boy actually did experience the adventures—the joys and sorrows portrayed here. His name might have been Sam Henry or John Jones. It happened to be Thomas A. Edison."

Herein lies the picture's weakness as biography. To describe Thomas Edison as "a typical American boy" is absurd on the face of it. He was as untypical as Andy Hardy is typical. But in order to make a movie story, the character has been reduced to fit the conception of an American youth. An average American boy is made to experience the youth of a great inventor.

★ ★ ★

These observations are made not by way of disparagement, but merely to indicate an approach whereby the spectator may best enjoy the film for what it is. Considering that the scenarists, Bradbury Foote, Dore Schary, and Hugo Butler, have compressed into 90 minutes or so events which cover several years, the caprice of biographical movie-making has not been given overmuch liberty. It did seem to this reporter, however, that small Tom took an unconscionably relentless series of beatings and that his antagonists threatened to become more numerous than necessary.

The events themselves are authentic Edisoniana. We remember a few from our school days—Tom's laboratory in the baggage car, the candy selling, the printing press, the business of the Morse code by which Tom saves the train, and his dismissal from school for being "addle pated." "Young Tom Edison" ends on a triumphant note as the boy leaves home to take up his post as telegraph operator.

★ ★ ★

Mr. Rooney gives a sincere and well-acted performance of the boy whose name "happened to be Thomas A. Edison." He is, you know, to grow up into Spencer Tracy, who will play "Edison the Man." If the resemblance to both Mr. Tracy and the original seems remote, let us remind you of the foreword. Fay Bainter (Mrs. Edison), George Bancroft (Mr. Edison), Virginia Weidler (the admiring young sister), Eugene Pallette, Bobbie Jordan, and J. M. Kerrigan are among those who support the star with seasoned performances. The director, Norman Taurog, has made a generally entertaining picture about a boy who was completely misunderstood by everyone but his mother—a picture that is amusing and poignant.

"Two Girls on Broadway," the second feature at the State and Orpheum, is a film with music, with Joan Blondell, Lana Turner, and George Murphy heading the cast.

Kate Smith

She will celebrate her ninth anniversary on the air on May 10

'My Son, My Son'

Under the aegis of Edward Small, Howard Spring's tragic and frequently violent novel, "My Son, My Son!" has been converted by Lenore Coffee into a romantic drama with certain unhappy incidents. Thus it has been interpreted by Charles Vidor, the director, and a cast of competent screen players.

Louis Hayward easily walks away with the acting honors. It is perhaps significant that this be so. Because of all Mr. Spring's characters, Oliver Essex has undergone the least alteration to fit the demands of conventional movie romance. As in the story, he is a selfish, spoiled child who grows into a malicious, despicable man. Mr. Hayward throws caution to the wind and plays the role for everything the script and Mr. Vidor have allowed him to put in it.

★ ★ ★

Aside from Oliver, Mr. Spring's characters have lost almost all their vividness. William Essex, the "I" of the novel, has not translated satisfactorily. In the written narrative, the storyteller himself gains character from the events he relates. But when the imaginary "I" himself becomes a character, observed rather than observing, his shortcomings as one of the dramatis personae are more noticeable. It is probably not entirely Brian Aherne's fault that he has played the novelist as a straight romantic character. Certainly, Essex is no longer the doting, damaging father, the oppressive person.

In varying degrees, the other characters have undergone change. Henry Hull as Dermot O'Riorden and Josephine Hutchinson as Nellie Moscrop, later the first Mrs. Essex, are allowed to retain some of the characteristics which identified them in the novel. Miss Hutchinson is properly stubborn, short-sighted, and narrow as the baker's daughter whose modest ambitions are far removed from the insatiable desire for fortune and success impelling William Essex. Mr. Hull gives lilt and a genial, irresponsible, ingratiating quality to Irish Dermot O'Riorden. But the fierce hatred of England which burned in the expatriate of the novel and which led to the destruction of his son, Rory, has been purged.

★ ★ ★

Madeleine Carroll makes Livia a well mannered blonde. Maeve O'Riorden, the young actress, is played with a good deal of emotional display though with little magic by Laraine Day.

Mr. Small has given the film a careful production and deserves credit for an unusual motion picture containing moments of powerful emotional drama. He has not, however, made anything to match the high standard set in recent months by Hollywood adaptations of important fictional works. "My Son, My Son!" is only a shadow of its former self.

The companion film at the Metropolitan is another of the Jones Family adventures, "On Their Own."

School of Art Shows WPA Work

There is currently at the Massachusetts School of Art an exhibition of oils, water colors, sculptures, and drawings by former students of the school, done while they were at work on the Federal Art Project.

In the present display we observe painters like Russell West favoring the abstract tendency and benefiting notably by it. His colors are purer, his design more dynamic as a result of the discipline to which he has subjected himself. Lawrence Kupfermann reveals a sort of dual individuality, working on the plate with a precise and orderly technique for a strict, painstaking realism; brush in hand, he becomes liberated, letting go in Dufy-like scrolls and arabesques. Harriet O'Brien is another graduate who applies the color in broad, illusory washes, as though she were moving more and more in the direction of John Marin. Solomon Levenson uses a spare stroke to convey dramatic ideas; the palette is keyed low for atmospheric effect. "Tear Jerker" is a scene in the theater in which the painter puts the spotlight on the audience, characterizing effectively the emotion in their features.

Gordon Ham shows a pleasing monotype, "Mexican Market." Arthur Wilde contributes some spare, stylized drawings. Other contributors are William Hazelton, Richard Ellery, Harlow Lent, and Charles Knapp. Included are some of the skillfully executed Index of Design renderings of figureheads and tradesmen's signs. Finally there are some sculptures of Gaetano Battaini, modeled in a serious and impressive manner. **D. A.**

Hampden in Hollywood

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood, Calif.

You hardly expect to find an actor who has devoted his career to classics speaking a line like "kaycheenâ meeoparyou" before a De Mille camera in Hollywood; yet that is what I found Walter Hampden doing. Further I found him relishing the job.

After 20 years of travel with his own companies, in "Hamlet" and "Cyrano" and other plays, Mr. Hampden is ready, he says, to learn the new technique of the movies.

He disclaimed any intention of departing permanently from the stage. He has been in only two pictures before the present De Mille production, "Northwest Mounted Police." These were "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," in which he played the Cardinal; and the current Bette Davis film, still shooting, "All This and Heaven Too." He will always take a good stage role if it comes along. He holds the rights to the Brian Hooker "Cyrano," and may decide to take that on the road again—or even to Broadway—at a moment's notice.

★ ★ ★

But for the present he's fascinated with the movies. He knew very little about them to begin with. He has gone to see them, of course; but it was his agent who induced him to give picture-making a trial, pointing out the pleasures of a life spent in sunny California, working in a picture

"The truth is," he said, "I'm working harder now than I ever worked before in my life."

Walter Hampden Dougherty (his real name) began his career on the stage with the Benson company in Brighton in 1901, doing what is known in the profession as a walk-on. He stayed with Benson for four years and then, in 1905, for a single week, substituted for the younger Irving at the Adelphi in Hamlet. He worked with Nazimova in her first New York productions, and played Ibsen, Shakespeare, and more modern plays in tours from that time to this. He is the brother of the American painter, Paul Dougherty.

★ ★ ★

I had seen him watching Gary Cooper very closely during a scene, and I asked him if he thought Cooper would have benefited from professional stage training.

"Oh, decidedly not," he said. "He would have had to unlearn so much. As it is—just look at him. You can see everything he is thinking merely by watching his eyes. He has the most expressive face I have ever seen."

He had mentioned managing another stage company some time, and I asked if he would perhaps considering managing someone else's company if he felt he didn't want to play Hamlet again.

"That would be best of all," he said. "Then I could use my experience and judgment without having to test them any longer by the handicaps my own acting would put upon them."

Tchaikovsky Program, Political Talks Listed

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The return to a Boston station of "The Adventures of Ellery Queen"; Francia White and James Melton in a new musical series; a Tchaikovsky memorial program featuring the composer's niece, and a number of political speakers will be heard on week-end radio programs.

Tonight

Serious Music:

Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta orchestra plays Schubert's Overture in C Major, Opus 170; Field-Harty's "A John Field Suite," and Shostakovitch's Polka, MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

Dr. Howard Hanson directs the Rochester Civic Orchestra in Tenth Annual Festival of American Music concert; Marja Born, Miles Ensign, Jack MacDonnell and Evelyn Sabin are guest soloists, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Drama:

Henry Hull plays the leading role in "Command Performance" dramatization of "Ben Hur," MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Kate Smith takes the leading dramatic role in Ben Schoenfeld's "Johnny Appleseed" during her variety hour, and acts also as narrator-commentator, CBS-WEEI, 8.

★ ★ ★

Saturday

Speakers: Forums:

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace speaks on "The Farm Program and the Farm Credit Administration," before a mass meeting of farmers in St. Paul, Minn., NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:30.

Students at leading Western colleges air their views on "The World of Labor" during the "Bull Session" program, CBS-WEEI, 9.

A housewife, a college professor, a taxi driver and a minister, all of Columbus, Ohio, discuss the question, "Are We Victims of Propaganda?" on "People's Platform," CBS-WEEI, 7.

Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) N. C., and Representative Jennings Randolph (D) W. Va., speak on "Europe Must Pay Its War Debts to America," CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Serious Music:

Alexander von Kreisler conducts the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music Symphony Orchestra in the Overture to Mozart's "Don Giovanni" and Haydn's Symphony No. 13 in G Major; Dr. John A. Hoffman directs a mixed chorus in works of Haydn, Mozart, Palestrina, and Tchaikovsky, CBS-WEEI, 11:05 a. m.

Arturo Toscanini concludes his regular Saturday night radio series with a concert including Grieg's suite, "Aus Holbergs Zeit;" Symphony No. 4 in A Minor by Sibelius; "Les Eolides" by Franck; and Ravel's "La Valse," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Drama:

"Art for Your Sake" series devotes its last program to a dramatization of the career of Grant Wood, NBC-Red-WNAC, 7.

"The Day Before the Monsoon Came," Geno Ohlischlaeger's story of the Dutch East Indies, is revived in "Landsmarks of Radio Drama" series, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

Variety:

Mickey Rooney, July Garland, and a group of juvenile screen stars frolic with Edward G. Robinson in "Hollywood Pennies," part of the Children's Crusade for Children campaign for the benefit of child refugees, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

★ ★ ★

Sunday

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Serious Music:

"Music Hall on the Air" continues its Spring Opera Festival with a full-hour presentation of highlights from Gounod's "Faust," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12 noon.

John Barbirolli conducts the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra in the Overture to Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro"; Symphony No. 4 in E Minor, Op. 98, by Brahms; Arcady Dubensky's orchestration of Paganini's "La Campanella" and Tchaikovsky's Fantasy-Overture, "Romeo and Juliet," CBS-WEEI, 3.

Rose Bampton, soprano, sings Hageman's "Do Not Go, My Love"; "Springtime" from Victor Herbert's "Natoma" and Verdi's "Pace, Pace, mio Dio" from "La Forza del Destino; orchestra plays Overture to "The Secret of Suzanne"; Lecuona's "Malaguena" and Enesco's First Rumanian Rhapsody in Sunday Evening Hour, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Henry Weber inaugurates a new "Symphonic Hour" series featuring an enlarged concert orchestra, Marion Claire (Mrs. Henry Weber), soprano, and an octet in a program of works by Schubert; Tchaikovsky; Johann Strauss; Rimsky-Korsakoff, and Verdi, MBS-WAAB, 10:05.

Drama:

Harry A. MacFayden, stage manager for the original production of David Belasco's "The Return of Peter Grimm" in 1911, directs a revival of the play in the "Great Plays" series, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Carole Lombard begins a two-week engagement in "Silver Theater" with a serious role in "Days of Grace," story of an American girl in England at the outbreak of the last war, CBS-WEEI, 6.

"The Adventures of Ellery Queen" returns to the local air with "The Adventure of the Double Triangle" confronting the supersleuth, CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Talks; Forums:

Ted Malone in "Pilgrimage of Poetry" visits the white frame house where Ralph Waldo Emerson lived and wrote at Concord, Mass., NBC-Blue-WBZ, 1.

Three faculty members discuss the question "Where's That War Boom?" on the University of Chicago Round Table, NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

Senators Elbert D. Thomas, Utah; Ernest Lundeen, Minn.; Robert R. Reynolds, N. C.; and Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Wash.; discuss "America's Policy Toward Insular Possessions of Foreign Countries" in "American Forum of the Air," MBS-WAAB, 8.

Madame Natalie Rimsky-Korsakoff, niece of Peter Ilyitch Tchaikovsky, will recall outstanding events in the composer's career which she witnessed; Dr. Frank Black conducts the NBC Symphony Orchestra in Tchaikovsky selections on a program commemorating the 100th anniversary of the famous composer, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Monday

Talk:

Thomas E. Dewey, candidate for Republican Presidential nomination, speaks at the Wichita, Kan., Friends University Banquet on "The Integrity of the Individual," MBS-WAAB, 10:30.

Drama:

Barbara Stanwyck and Robert Taylor (Mr. and Mrs. Taylor) co-star in Radio Theater's dramatization of Allan Langdon Martin's "Smilin' Through," CBS-WEEI, 9.

Music:

Francia White, soprano, and James Melton, tenor, inaugurate a series of half-hour programs of familiar melodies from the classics, light opera and musical comedy; Donald Voorhees conducts the symphonic orchestra, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

James Melton

To be heard Monday evening in a new program, WNAC, 8

Civic Symphony Orchestra

Last night's Jordan Hall Concert of the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra was rendered uncommonly interesting and entertaining by the presence, as composer and as soloist, of the almost legendary Charles Wakefield Cadman. As authentically American as Eddie Guest and Fenimore Cooper, he shares the slightly facile optimism of the one and the sentimental attachment of the Noble Savage (à la Rousseau and Chateaubriand) of the other.

A member of the generation which believed in putting aboriginal tunes into respectable European dress, he has successfully applied his solid German-American musical technique to the Indian songs he picked up in the reservations, turning this somewhat gruff and short-winded music into a mellifluous product that, particularly in the earlier decades of this century, captured the drawing rooms and women's clubs of the country. Even when he has abandoned the Indian pentatones for the diatonic scale of the Paleface his songs have been spectacular and enduring best-sellers. Two of his operas, "Shanewis" and "A Witch of Salem"—have been performed, the one by the Metropolitan and the other by the Chicago Civic Opera.

★ ★ ★

He was represented on last night's program by two items from a suite in which is preserved the incidental music written for a play, "The Thunderbird," by Norman Bel Geddes, and by a Fantasy for orchestra with piano entitled "Dark Dancers of the Mardi Gras." Of the two "Thunderbird" pieces, the first—"Nuanna's Love Song"—was swellingly romantic; the second—"Wolf Dance"—rose to an amiably ferocious climax of almost Grieg-like intensity. In neither piece was there any excessive preoccupation with local color; if the themes were Indian, Mr. Cadman's manner of developing them, and his warm and lavish orchestration, tended to disguise their aboriginal flavor.

His "Dark Dancers of the Mardi Gras" abandoned the Indian to portray (though "with all respect and dignity") the negro celebration of Mardi Gras in New Orleans. It admittedly employed no negro themes. But it was difficult to detect in the music either the bizarrerie and grotesqueries of which a printed note spoke, or (except in the very mild and perhaps imagined suggestions of "symphonic" blues in the romantically lush central section of the Fantasy, and some rather ineffectual syncopation elsewhere) any clear hint of its negro program. Yet it was agreeable, unpretentious stuff, using everything the orchestra had to offer, and provided with a brightly percussive and decorative pianoforte part in which reminiscences of minor nineteenth-century romanticists were mingled with unobtrusive suggestions that Mr. Cadman had heard and not disliked Gershwin.

★ ★ ★

Mr. Cadman himself, a smiling and unaffected gentleman who had not been seen hereabouts for some 15 or more years, played the solo part most effectively, and was compelled by applause to add a "Marche Grotesque" which the audience liked.

Mr. Wagner's orchestra of amateur players performed its part nobly. Its large, lusty, and competent brass section found much to occupy it during the evening. Its strings and woodwind (the latter now effectively placed on the conductor's right, at the front of the orchestra) were more successful in the broad tonal splendors of Sibelius' "Finlandia," the loud impertinence of Abert's "arrangement" of Bach with a superimposed Abert chorale, and Mr. Cadman's music than in the revealing transparency of Haydn's "Military" Symphony. But Mr. Wagner had worked to good effect. **S. S.**

News of the Screen

New York

Rosalind Russell and James Stewart have been signed for the principal roles in the forthcoming Warner production of S. N. Behrman's "No Time for Comedy." Katharine Cornell and Francis Lederer are now appearing in the play on its road tour. Laurence Olivier once acted the principal male role.

★ ★ ★

Monogram will make 50 feature pictures during its 1940-41 season, according to an announcement by W. Ray Johnston, president of the company. "The Pioneers," based on the novel by James Fenimore Cooper; "The Ape," based on Adam Hull Shirk's play, in which Boris Karloff will be starred; and "Land of the Sky Blue Water," with two songs by Charles Wakefield Cadman, will head the production schedule.

★ ★ ★

Gabriel ("Pygmalion") Pascal's filming of George Bernard Shaw's "Major Barbara" went into production this week with a cast headed by Robert Morley, who appeared on the New York stage two seasons ago in the title role of "Oscar Wilde," and on the screen in "Marie Antoinette." Wendy Hiller, who was the Eliza Doolittle of "Pygmalion," plays the leading feminine part. Others in the cast include Andrew Osborn, Emlyn Williams, Marie Lohr, David Tree, and Kathleen Cordell.

★ ★ ★

"Saps at Sea," the latest Laurel and Hardy film, opens tomorrow at the Rialto Theater. Ben Turpin is in the cast.

★ ★ ★

Paramount claims a long-distance record for its world premiere of "Typhoon," held in Honolulu, Hawaii, Thursday evening. Dorothy Lamour, one of its stars, was present.

★ ★ ★

Alice Faye has been cast for the feminine lead in "Down Argentine Way," in which Carmen Miranda, the Brazilian singer of "Streets of Paris" has a prominent part.

Films of Merit In Suburban Theaters

Swanee River—Hyde Park (Hyde Park).

Of Mice and Men — Coolidge Corner (Brookline).

Judge Hardy and Son—University (Cambridge), Egleston Square (Jamaica Plain), Needham (Needham), West Newton (West Newton), and Wakefield (Wakefield).

Shop Around the Corner—Lexington (Lexington), and Coolidge (Watertown).

Ballet Prospects Outdoors and In

The Ballet Theater, in preparation for the Stadium, New York, and possibly other al fresco performances in the East, is holding special classes and intensive rehearsals in the studio at 110 East Fifty-ninth Street that was once occupied by Isadora Duncan.

The work is in charge of Anton Dolin, Antony Tudor, and Eugene Loring, master dancers and choreographers of the brilliant New York season—Mr Dolin and Mr. Tudor alternating in advanced toe-work, Mr. Dolin and Mr. Loring alternating in special classes for men. Classes in adagio are conducted by Mr. Dolin, and Mr. Loring specializes in the free technique which stamps his choreography and will be used in the modern works to be offered next season.

For there is to be a next season, it is now announced, probably opening late in the fall. Meanwhile the company, which is being reorganized as to management, contemplates one or two new works expressly designed for out-of-door production. Again the corps de ballet, somewhat reduced for the summer performances, will be rigorously trained for that esprit de corps which distinguished the Center Theater season last winter.

In addition to the three principals, names of those active in the present roster are Karen Conrad, Nina Stroganova, Miriam Golden, Lucia Chase, Annabelle Lyon, Audrey Castello, Marie Karniloff, Nora Koreff-Kaye, Hugh Laing, Dimitri Romanoff, Leon Danielian, David Nillo, and Donald Saddler.

The Stadium performances are scheduled for June 27 and 28, July 15 and 16, and Aug. 1 and 2.

★ ★ ★

Ballet at the World's Fair

In prospect for the New York World's Fair are performances by the Littlefield Ballet of Philadelphia (and Chicago); a spectacle, "American Jubilee," produced by Radio City Music Hall under direction of Leon Leonidoff, with ballet an important unit, and (perhaps) members of Lincoln Kirstein's Ballet Caravan at the Ford Pavilion.

★ ★ ★

Ballet in South America

The Ruth Page-Bentley Stone Ballet of Chicago, with an enlarged company, is reported to have sailed for South America early in April. The Jooss Ballet has already sailed. And the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo is scheduled to sail May 17.

With the Jooss Ballet playing in Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Santiago; and possibly other places en route, and the Ballet Russe appearing in Rio de Janeiro and other Brazilian cities, Buenos Aires and Montevideo, South America will have its first big ballet season in years. Not since the Diaghileff season of 1917-18, with Nijinsky as the leading dancer, has large-scale Russian ballet been presented there. The Jooss style will be quite new to that public, as will Ruth Page's North American pieces.

But ballet is by no means new there. For example, during our winter, a three-months outdoor opera season of the Teatro Colon in Buenos Aires included an extensive ballet program under the direction of Margarete Wallmann, when "Les Sylphides," "Carnaval," "Schéhérazade," "Beau Danube," and other items, were performed in the stadium of the Sociedad Rural Argentina, which had been enlarged to a seating capacity of approximately 10,000 people.

M. L.

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RICHARD II
ST. JAMES Thea., 44 St. W. of B'way. LAc. 4-4664
Evgs. 8:30 and Sat. Matinees 2:30—$1.10 to $3.30
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"ROCKS THEATRE WITH LAUGHTER"—Burns Mantle, News
SAM H. HARRIS presents a Comedy
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
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MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. at 2:40
ENTIRE ORCHESTRA $2 Top plus Tax
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
BROADWAY Thea., at 53 St. Cl. 5-7783. Evgs. 8:30
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The Road to Singapore
Co-Feature—WOMEN WITHOUT NAMES

1940 Eskimo Fashion Show Attracts Eager Crowds

No Evening Gowns Are Shown. But Fur Parkas Frame Pretty Faces, and Fur Coats, Caps, and Mukluks Reveal What Is Smart in Arctic Circles

By Kay J. Kennedy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Anchorage, Alaska

Vivid pageantry of the North was staged, unaware, during the recent annual spring Fur Rendezvous in Anchorage. Day and night, snowy streets were thronged with Alaskans in furs. Women in sealskin coats covering modish creations rubbed elbows with Eskimo girls in squirrel parkas, reindeer mukluks and wolfskin mitts dangling at the ends of bright wool neck harnesses.

There the question of "what Miss Eskimo will wear this spring" was definitely answered. Fur buyers from New York, Seattle, St. Louis, looking as if they had stepped out of a smart advertisement, stood side by side in the crowd with a salty trader from the Arctic in mukluks (fur boots) that cost $15; fur pants at $50, and a parka worth anywhere from $100 to $500. A Cheechako (Alaskan term for a newcomer) moved to a spot next to a bespectacled, studious looking, dark youth in good street clothes. The stranger flippantly inquired, "I thought they were sewed into their clothes at the beginning of winter? What can blubber-eating Eskimos know of styles?"

Eskimos Enjoy Fashions, Too

Just then a large-eyed, round-faced Eskimo beauty modeled a short parka jacket made of otter, trimmed with wolverine. Proudly she displayed the satin lining, and the zippers for the front opening and for the pockets where she kept cosmetics brought by slow mails from the "Outside." Gracefully she demonstrated how the hood tightened around the face, and shyly she told that it was just the thing for skiing or sports wear. She wore lynx mittens.

The interested stranger asked, "Who is she?"

"That is my sister Mary," the dark youth said proudly, "and she made that parka herself, especially for this style show."

"Where do you two live?"

"We live at Kotzebue Sound when we are home. But I'm graduating in mining engineering from the University of Alaska at Fairbanks this year, and Mary is at the Eklutna Indian School near here. And you?"

"Oh, I'm from New York. On my way to visit my uncle at Stevens Village."

A friendship was made.

The next model was a bashful lass from the Arctic Circle, who timidly wore a knee-length squirrel parka decorated with many strips of brown and white fur in intricate quilt-like patterns. The parka hood ruff of Arctic wolf made a large frame for her very pretty face and friendly black eyes.

Continuous Parade

In rapid succession were shown short and tall reindeer mukluks with polar bear, beaver, or red fox trim. Also hoods, caps, mittens, and coats.

Once the Alaskan natives made fur garments whose smell would drive a white man out of the room. Now many pelts are sent to the States, and from there are returned to the owner supple and shimmery. The maker now says, "Smell that. Can't; can you? Outside tan."

At the native dances and games which followed the fashion show, visitors from "Outside" saw other interesting fur garments—creative products of the beauty-loving Eskimo mind and fingers.

Most of the games involved much jumping, at which Eskimos excel. "Ee pooh tuk" was jumping on a teeter board. The idea being to land on the board catapulting the opponent into the air, who in turn landed on his end of the board, doing the same thing. The one landing on the board on his feet, the most times, was declared winner.

Strenuous Sport

"Na lou ca tuk" was violently tossing up someone on a walrus skin. Again the aim was to land on one's feet. A number of white visitors tried this sport and found that it was an art indeed.

"Ahg ra jauk" was a run and a high kick, with both feet, at an object held in the air.

Almost forgotten native dances were revived also for the visitors' pleasure. With artful rhythmic movement the dancers pantomimed the seal hunt and wolf dances.

Some time later the young New Yorker saw a well-dressed Eskimo girl, a modish hat clinging to her head, running toward a melee that proved to be two dog teams fighting. Bravely she waded in, separating the fighting furry bodies, but losing her cherished new hat in the fray. While she was dragging her family's dog team out of the danger zone, the other team snarled over the mangled hat. Over her shoulder she cast a sad look. Then she leaped to the handle bars of the sled and mushed down the street. The lad recognized the girl as Mary, from Kotzebue.

Guests Travel Long Distances

At Rendezvous-time, Anchorage—a bustling Northern town of 3,000 persons—was host to hundreds of Alaskans, Cheechakos, miners, traders, fishermen, trappers, skiers, bowlers, hockey and basketball players, as well as Indians and Eskimos. They came on snowshoes, on skis, by dogteam and airplane, train, boat, and auto. They came from "Outside," and also from the Aleutians, the Arctic, the Kuskokwim, along the Alaska Railroad, the Yukon, the Canadian border, and the Copper River. At Anchorage many crossed trails with friends they hadn't seen since the Rendezvous a year before.

Over KFQD, Anchorage's highly informal radio station, visitors had an opportunity to say "hello" to the folks back on the creeks, and to those more distant on faraway tundras.

Hotels overflowed, with beds placed in the lobbies and halls. Private homes took in visitors. Beds did double shifts. Even then some traders and miners had to sleep on grocery counters, and they did it without a murmur about the hard springs or the lack of hot running water.

After four crowded days and nights, tired visitors picked up and scattered back over the Territory like seeds in the wind. The Eskimo girls had viewed the big city and gathered new ideas for next year's show. Mary's team took Brother to the railroad depot. She bade him study hard and be sure to wear his galoshes! Then she turned the dogs toward Eklutna—her school, 40 miles distant. Rather consciously she put on a touch of lipstick before she shouted, "Mush!"

As these photographs show, a spirit of gaiety prevails at the annual Anchorage Fur Rendezvous, Anchorage, Alaska. 1—This group of Eskimo girls from the Eklutna School near Anchorage is giving a demonstration of one of the almost-forgotten native dances which have been revived at the school. 2—This teeter board jumping game, called "ee pooh tuk," is a great favorite. Apparently it provides excitement and fun for onlookers as well as contestants. 3—Some visitors come to the Anchorage Fur Rendezvous by dog team. 4—This Eskimo beauty is a drummer for the native dances. Her coat is called a parka, and her foot coverings are called mukluks. 5—One of the chief events at the Rendezvous is the Eskimo Fashion Show. These Eskimo girls are modeling the latest in northern finery.

Ways to Improve Your Speaking Voice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Mrs. Elizabeth von Hesse is the speech teacher who mustered up courage to offer Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt a course in voice improvement. When Mrs. Roosevelt is in New York and has an extra hour or two, she drops into Mrs. von Hesse's studio for criticism and suggestions.

Recently Mrs. von Hesse came down to Washington at the invitation of the Women's National Press Club to tell women reporters some of the things she has been teaching Mrs. Roosevelt, the club's most eminent member. Among the hints she gave the reporters were these:

First, learn to listen. Careless listening, abetted by turning the radio on and doing something else, leads to mumbling and careless speech.

Sing when you talk. In other words, banish your dull, flat tones with melodious ones. "The average New Yorker," Mrs. von Hesse remarked, "has a range of not more than two notes in his speaking voice, when he should have seven or eight."

Breathe not only deeply, but widely, when you speak, opening the lower lungs.

Take time to cross your "t's." Say "important," not "importun'." "Do it," not "do ut."

"Simple, American language, beautifully spoken and easily understood," is Mrs. von Hesse's aim. She scorns the broad "a" because it "flops back in the throat," and is difficult to understand.

Although she is a Republican, Mrs. von Hesse said that if Mr. Roosevelt would speak just before she cast her ballot, she'd always vote for him. His ability to make each person feel he is talking just to him, she declared, is the highest type of public speaking.

Maple Rice Pudding

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cook together in double boiler
3½ cups milk
½ cup rice
¾ cup brown sugar (packed)
Pinch of salt, until rice is cooked.
Beat and add
2 eggs. Add
1 teaspoon maple flavoring. Serve with maple syrup or cream.

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So You Want to Start a Bookshop

Your Success Will Depend on Shrewd Judgment and Ability to Estimate Taste

By Gwendoline Keene

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Bookstore operating, a fairly new field for women, is one in which they are gaining success throughout the country. In fact, some of the most influential, though not the largest, American bookstores are owned and operated entirely by women. Marian Hunter's Book Shop in Beverly Hills, California, is known as the movie colony's intellectual center. Edith Griffin's "Village Book Shop" in Carmel, California, is doing an excellent service in specializing in first editions of Californiania and in fine books from famous California presses. Gretchen Green's shop in New York, "The Whole World & Co.," is nationally known for its two specialties—cookery and travel. Mrs. Ruth Tooze's "Book Box," in Evanston, Ill., successfully combines children's and adults' books in 60-40 ratio—one reason for her accomplishment being that she has a special children's section, set apart by a low counter and a small gate.

Greater Boston has three leading bookstores that are woman-operated. In the city are Frances Darling's and Theodora Perry's "Bay Colony Bookshop," and the "Dartmouth Bookstall," operated for three women owners by Mrs Barbara Wright and Mrs. Mary Louise Jackson. Across the river in Cambridge is Agnes Cope Foote's "Tory Row Bookshop." Each has been established for several years and illustrates what women can do in this line.

At least two successful American women's bookstores have been started on capitals of $28 and $300, respectively, but to establish a good credit rating with the American Booksellers' Association you should have a capital of $5,000 to $10,000. Both this association, located at 35 East Twentieth Street, New York, and the National Association of Book Publishers at 347 Fifth Avenue, New York, will prove extremely helpful. But first of course one must convince them that one is going to be worth backing.

Experience Needed

Experience in someone else's bookstore is almost a "must" for the bookshop owner or manager. Though here again the managers of some of the most successful college-town shops—notably Miss Geraldine Gordon of the "Hathaway House Bookshop" in Wellesley, Massachusetts—started "cold." How is one to get experience? If one can't obtain a full-time job, one can always try for part-time work in the Christmas rush. Nantucket has "bookhandling seminars," in the summer, conducted by Miss Katharine Lord of a well-known Nantucket bookshop; and in some parts of the country there are evening courses of training in the business. Of course, if you start a bookshop, you must have a foolproof bookkeeping system and keep it up to date every day; but the owner can generally manage to do this without employing a special bookkeeper. It is even possible to run a shop single-handed. That proves, however, a "long, hard job."

For location, a suburb and a city have about equal advantages. If you choose your home town, you will have a head start through knowing what your potential buying public is like. But it is better to investigate the possibilities of many different locations and then choose one where you can attract customers readily.

The cost of equipment generally runs to $1,500, or even $2,000; though canny buying, good taste and ingenuity can cut this down tremendously. You will need around 2,000 books to begin with. And remember—bookselling is not a lucrative business! Adolph Kroch, owner of a famous middle western store, estimates that there is a profit of two cents on every dollar's worth of books sold. But the Boston women think a cent and a half is nearer the truth. The rest of the dollar will probably be spent like this: To publishers for books, 65 cents; salaries, 16; rent, 6; advertising, 3; freight, 2; loss in marking down the books that don't sell, 1; general expenses, 5.

Start in, not too emphatically, with a book specialty that you believe has possibilities for expansion. Open your shop around July so that the wheels will be turning in time for the December trade—which generally covers 25 per cent of the year's total business.

Success Depends on Judgment

It is in buying judgment that success or failure lies. As in any other line of merchandising, success depends on the ability to sense what the local public wants. California's Miss Hunter says that this knack is based simply on "enjoying other people's opinions." No matter how sensitively you can appreciate and evaluate books, this gift won't do you any good unless you have also that sixth sense that tells you which books you can pass along to others. Unceasing vigilance in checking customers' requests and comments is necessary too. If you are lucky enough to be near New York, you can buy monthly from the New York publishers' salesmen instead of by mail.

Rental libraries are important, for they both satisfy a demand and encourage renters to become buyers. A suburban bookshop is apt to devote more space to renting than is a city shop, which has more competition from the department stores and others. The "Tory Row Bookshop" does about a third of its business in rentals, the others do less.

Usually Doesn't Pay

How about serving tea, and having authors in to lecture or autograph books? "It doesn't pay in a small shop," the Boston women agree. At least not in the case of free refreshments, which seem to make the guests feel uncomfortably under obligation to buy. Miss Foote of Cambridge had a fine time, however, before her shop got too busy, serving tea at ten cents a person. She points out that a bookshop combined with a tearoom would be a practically unbeatable team. The inn at South Hadley has under its roof a bookshop that is extremely popular with the Mt. Holyoke girls and their visitors.

Each of the three Greater Boston shops has an individuality of its own. The Bay Colony is the most spacious, with a large unoccupied center floor space that extends to a huge end window. An alcove at the end of the room houses the lending library, but is so much a part of the shop that it can easily be "covered" by the two owners and their assistant. Contrary to popular opinion, most owners don't want to found salons in their shops. They feel that long chats among customers—even if they are about books—don't help business. Most shop owners, therefore, especially if they want to display a lot of books, don't provide many chairs. The "Bay Colony," however, has a handsome sofa under its great window, inviting customers to relax; and in front of it is a low table large enough to welcome any number of shopping bundles. The owners were for many years on the staff of Boston's well-known "Bookshop for Boys and Girls," and they specialize in a small but charming collection of books for children.

The "Dartmouth Bookstall," occupying the front room of an old-fashioned town house, with handsome classic murals covering both side walls, specializes in fine bindings, old books, and new de luxe volumes beautifully bound in leather. This was the specialty of the little shop in a nearby hotel from which the present shop evolved. Another specialty it has is garden books.

Miss Foote's shop definitely stresses children's books—including two of her own: "Huckleberry Island" and "The Sea Bird Island." Her back room is set aside for children, and has a nursery table, two small chairs, and plenty of windowseat space where the children may linger. The fireplace, like that in the main room, is lighted on chilly days. About half her business is in children's books, and she also has a children's rental library which does about a quarter of the business of the adults' The children pay a 25-cent deposit fee and prove very reliable borrowers.

Bookshop operating takes long hours; you not only may, but must, do a lot of reading; and generally you do it around midnight. You don't get rich at the business either, but it has its rewards—the satisfaction every true booklover feels in working in her favorite field. "After running a bookshop," says Miss Perry of the Bay Colony, "nothing else could ever seem half as much fun!"

Household Hints From Our Readers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An easy way to flour chicken or cubes of meat, is to put some flour in a paper sack and add the meat or chicken in small quantities. Close the top of the bag and shake it until the meat is evenly floured. Later the remaining flour can be used in making the gravy, and the sack may be destroyed.

* * *

If dresses and shirts are hung on hangers after washing, they dry with greater facility and fewer wrinkles. The hangers may be kept in the clothes basket with the dampened laundry, and after the dresses and shirts are ironed they may be rehung on the hangers and put away without further handling.

* * *

After hot cereal has been served, some boiling water may be put into the pan and tightly covered. The particles of cereal remaining will be removed from the sides and bottom of the pan, leaving it ready for rinsing. (Mrs.) E. S. S., Washington.

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The Home Forum

Lamplighter

HAD IT NOT been for Tommy Longman, basso of the Avondale Chautauqua Quartet, Louis Guillot might never have given his piano concert that afternoon. Longman dropped by the hotel at 2:50 and found Guillot in the parlor. A hungry-eyed boy was playing the piano for him, and a woman looked on anxiously from a chair near the window. Guillot stood beside the piano, eyes closed, his hands moving in the air as the boy's music filled the room. Guillot talked continually, meaningless syllables, bits of words—"La, lum, la-la—slowly, no hurry—Um. Legato, legato! See? There. Now, a singing tone, boy, make it sing—"

"Hey!" called Longman. "Don't you go on at three o'clock?"

The music stopped; Guillot turned. "Hello, Longman. You may have the piano in just—What did you say? Three o'clock!" He jerked at his watch. "Oh, I must run—sorry, son. Keep him at it, madam. You must. The world needs what he can give. Come and see me some other time. Come tonight. Or tomorrow. I may not be here—excuse me. Good-by!" He sprang for the door, the steps, a cab.

Longman looked in at the visitors. "Don't mind him," he said. "It's just his way."

He discovered he was talking to himself, for the boy was crying. Just sitting there, crying. The woman looked at the boy, and there was a sort of light on both their faces.

* * *

That night Guillot was in an evil temper. "Tommy, I'm through with this business. As soon as this tour is over—"

"What was it this time, Professor? A sticky E flat?" Guillot was always disgusted with something. One had to know how to take him.

"It's the whole strident business," he declared. He ran his fingers through his hair. "Everything was wrong. Frozen music, frozen audience, execrable piano—"

"And the pianist?" smiled Longman. He and Guillot were old friends.

"The pianist—" His anger changed to something deeper. "Yes, the pianist. There you have it, Longman. I'm a fraud. I know music, love it, I can make others know and love it, but—I cannot play." He shook his head. "Twenty years at it, Longman, and I cannot play!"

"You get a good night's rest," urged Tommy. "You will feel better tomorrow."

"Tomorrow? I wonder."

* * *

In November Longman, doing Lyceum work, started to read a newspaper music criticism and never finished it. The heading of the column stopped him—By Louis Guillot. So, mused Longman—he really meant it. Tommy went to his room and wrote Guillot a letter, and four days later had his reply:

"I had to make the change. I was not happy; I could not make others happy. It was not honest to go on. People used to bring me their children to hear them play, to advise them. That I could do, sincerely, happily. But on the platform later, when things went badly, I said to myself: 'You mountebank. You tell others what to do and you cannot do it yourself'

"So, here I am. In touch with the field, meeting old friends, making new ones. Being honest, if nothing more."

Longman folded the letter and tapped it across his knuckles. He was not quite happy about Guillot.

* * *

One murky Sunday in March, Longman encountered the Frenchman in the Art Institute. They went downstairs to the cafeteria and Longman paid for a lunch. "Are you still on the newspaper?"

"No," replied Guillot. He lacked the turbulence of old; his gestures were smaller, his voice restrained. "It was not for me to stand on the sidelines for long. I profited from the experience, and acquired a vast number of autographed portraits. It is a closed chapter."

"As it should be," nodded Longman. "And now?"

Guillot smiled. "Nothing. A few pupils, young people I like. Perhaps later I shall go in for teaching. But for the present, I walk, I sit in the park in the rain, I meditate. Something good may come."

* * *

Three years passed. One May evening in a strange town, Longman came across a handbill of a high school music festival. The name of the director was Louis Guillot. Longman hastened to the auditorium and waited impatiently until the director appeared. Yes, it was his Louis Guillot.

Longman listened to an orchestra, a chorus, an octet. Guillot had changed. He was in excellent humor, encouraging his musicians with smile and gesture and *sotto voce* comment. They followed him eagerly, responded gaily to his direction. Guillot was pleased. The audience caught the feeling. The director's smile, as he acknowledged the applause, was something Longman had never seen before.

At the end, Longman sought him out. Guillot flung his arms around him. "How good to see you! Did you hear my orchestra? And the octet? They are all from the high school here. Let me tell you, there are two boys in that orchestra the world will hear from in a few years. And a sixteen-year-old contralto—"

"Wait," said Longman. "Aren't you disgusted about anything?"

"Disgusted about nothing," affirmed Guillot. "Wait. Yes, one thing. The contralto has nobody to teach her. I handle piano, orchestra, chorus, but as for teaching singing—No. I am desolate. But we shall find a way." He took a deep breath, flung his hands wide. "And next year! Excellent timber coming in from the eighth grade. Oh, my friend, one never tires of the search for talent because, when it is found, the reward is so high. I feel like a—like a—"

"I know how you feel," said Longman, "and I know what you are." He was remembering an old picture of a man with a torch, reaching upward. "You are a lamplighter."

JOHN F. HAYES

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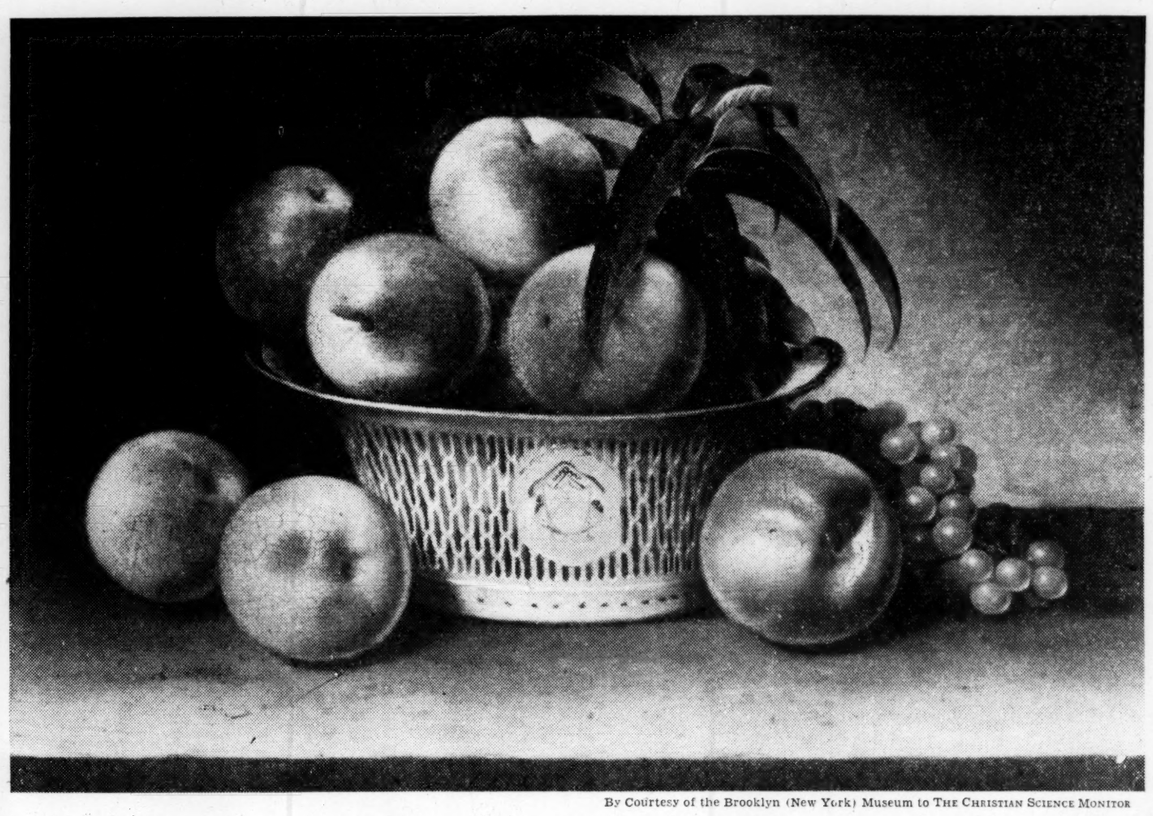

By Courtesy of the Brooklyn (New York) Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STILL-LIFE WITH PEACHES: *A Painting by Raphaelle Peale*

RAPHAELLE PEALE was the eldest son of the American painter, Charles Willson Peale. While he did paint miniatures and portraits in oil, he remains historically important for his special talent in painting still-life. This branch of painting was virtually nonexistent in America in the eighteenth century, when the natural outlet for a gifted painter was personal portraiture. But during the next century the well-known velvet paintings came into vogue, and painters like Raphaelle and his uncle, James Peale, made a specialty of still-life.

Raphaelle (1774-1825) was born at Annapolis and later was taken to Philadelphia, where he and his brother Rembrandt studied with their father. His still-lifes show a marked affinity with similar subjects executed by Dutch painters. Though the colonial painters were partial to British influence, objects of art had been brought from Holland by the early emigrants, and they may well have exercised some influence. This still-life bears the signature, title, and date—September 14, 1821. It was painted on a wood panel.

Seen today, such still-life has very pleasing qualities. To be sure, there are current radical departures from such concise and orderly craftsmanship. It is more common today to paint in an illusory fashion, with the broad and summary brushwork encouraged by the Impressionists. But certain artists continue to paint with painstaking craftsmanship, as if they were impelled toward as perfect outward representation as possible. These artists are called "objective" painters.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Jan Sibelius Has An Engaging Modesty

JAN SIBELIUS represents to Finland something more than merely its greatest composer. In Finland, Sibelius is a national hero, an "uncrowned king" as the Finns frequently refer to him, Finland's most significant and eloquent "ambassador of good will," to the rest of the civilized world. Sibelius has done more to bring prestige to his country, to explain and interpret it to the outside world than any other man . . . and for this his countrymen honor him as a national hero. .

To such nationwide adulation and respect, Sibelius responds with that charming modesty which is frequently a characteristic trait of the truly great. He does not minimize the value of his music, but neither the extravagant praise nor the glory which he has received has succeeded in stripping him of frequent doubts whether his music is worthy of all the rhapsodic evaluations it has received. Two anecdotes, quoted in a recent magazine article, neatly illustrate his sincere modesty. At one time he visited a museum of primitive tools with a friend. "The man who invented the harrow," commented the friend playfully, "is far greater than the man who invented Sibelius' symphonies."

"That's perfectly true," Sibelius answered simply and forcefully. At another time, a violinist of no particular renown visited him and expressed his profound admiration for the master's music. When the violinist left, Sibelius exclaimed excitedly: "I do think that he was really interested in my music!" . . .

He dislikes to discuss his own music; when asked to do so he stammers and stumbles like an embarrassed school-boy. He is particularly reticent about a composition in progress. But when the conversation turns to the works of other composers he becomes singularly loquacious, expressing his likes and dislikes forcefully and unequivocally.—From "Twentieth Century Composers," by DAVID EWEN. (New York: Crowell.)

Counterpoint

Over the ether, rushing, came
The matchless music of Weimar,
Like wind and sea and running flame
Struck from the axis of a star.
Then sudden, sweet, and piercing thin,
I heard the song sparrow in the rain
Above the throbbing violin,
Above the resonance of brass
Or tumult of the drums.
He sang his small refrain,
Then darted to the grass
Where lay a feast of crumbs.
And which was song more magical,
I never knew—the mighty note
Of Siegfried's horn, or the faint call
From one brown bird's intrepid throat.

LEILA JONES

The Nursery Window

IT WAS A top-story window, facing due east, the only window in the whole house which possessed a view. In fancy, I can stand there now, looking over the old gray roofs of the town to the steep hill which leads to the moors, with the bold outline of a monument rising on the sky-line.

The other rooms in the house overlooked flower-beds and verandahs; a holly hedge, a gate, and a glimpse of the apple tree in the garden next door. But the view from the night nursery was essentially different. Into the near or dim distance, I could weave my fancies, colored no doubt by the fact that, since the days when the Roman Emperor Hadrian had built the Castle tower, the oncoming centuries had sent men marching through the narrow, cobbled streets, leaving behind as stirring a record as any town could wish for.

Sometimes, in the still darkness of the night, I would wake and watch, with child-like fascination, the intermittent flares from the mills, eerie shafts of light in an unrelieved blackness; or listen to the low, incessant hum of machinery so unnaturally clear in the night air. In the early morning, I would hear the rhythmic clatter of unnumbered clogs on the hard cobbles and see, in thought, the scurrying, gray-shawled figures of the mill-workers.

* * *

But, best of all, I loved the view when it was summer; when I would awake early enough to glimpse the hour of dawn, when the morning air was still, and the sky a pale transparency. Then the town lay sleeping, like a water-color in undertones, wrapped in subdued colorings and lurking shadows, with wraith-like smoke hanging motionless above the tall factory chimneys.

At such times, I lived in a world of my own. My bed, the slumbering nurse, and the night nursery vanished. I felt myself to be one with the soundless birds that wheeled in the cold blue and, flying high above the chimney-pots, both saw and touched the well-known landmarks. In the gathering light, I winged my way up the steep hill with its stone cottages, low-roofed houses, and road winding onwards, and circled round the monument on the horizon's rim. I danced with the poplars as they rocked and swayed in the wind, and flew around the white-washed cottage, standing so much alone by the disused quarry.

* * *

Then, without warning, I would find myself in bed once more, my eyes fixed on a burnished streak of molten gold that edged the sky-line. I was watching the sunrise.

Many years later, I revisited the little town and climbed the stairs to the nursery window. But the view had disappeared, or so it seemed. Yet the room, the window, and the wide distance were still there, just as they had always been.

J. B.

Continuous Opportunity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HUMANITY IS constantly striving for better things. It ever welcomes the means and the opportunity to improve its affairs. If there were no opportunities to progress, the human plight would be a sorry one indeed.

In the Bible we read of many opportunities embraced and obstacles overcome. Christian Science reveals the law underlying these victories, and shows it to be ever available. In praising God, the Psalmist declared (Psalms 92:4), "Thou, Lord, hast made me glad through thy work: I will triumph in the works of thy hands." The word "hand" is sometimes used metaphorically to mean power, and evidently the Psalmist was acknowledging the sublime fact of God's power, through which victory is assured.

Christian Science reveals clearly and demonstrably the nature of God, and the law through which His power is manifested. It shows us that God is the one infinite, supreme, and eternal Mind. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy says (p. 415), "Immortal Mind is the only cause;" and she adds, "Mind in every case is the eternal God, good." Since God is infinite, He is the only Mind, the only power, the only presence, the only creator. His creation consists of good and perfect ideas. Man, according to the Scriptures, was made in God's image and likeness, and embodies every right, true, and good idea that God expresses. Every form of good is reflected now by man.

The word "opportune" is derived from Latin words meaning "before the port." In the early days of navigation the hazards and risks seemed to be many. Oftentimes the mariner might be delayed by adverse conditions over which he had no control, and which hindered progress. But when he arrived at a port, he knew that the dangers of the voyage were past, and that the safety of himself and his crew was assured.

The Christian Scientist, having learned the allness and oneness of God, good, the supremacy of His power, the perfection of His creation, the abundance of His good ideas, has constant opportunity to demonstrate these eternal facts, thus making them become operative in his experience. His opportunity to enjoy good is in direct proportion to his understanding and utilization of it. Through this right knowing harmony is made manifest in his affairs. Human beliefs of time or material conditions cannot delay or interfere with his God-given opportunity and ability to lay hold upon infinite good which is always at hand, always available, and which is his by reflection. As he realizes these truths he finds himself dwelling in spiritual consciousness, the realm of boundless good, wherein that which is right and Godlike is forever expressed.

If the human need seems to be health, Christian Science enables one to realize that health is a gift of God to all His children, who are safe and secure in divine Love's protection. Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 298), "The true consciousness is the true health." Each one has the ever-present opportunity to be conscious of his God-bestowed health and harmony. If that which is requisite is some form of supply, we can know that good is ever present, never absent; it is ever at hand and not afar off. If the need is employment, we can reassure ourselves with the truth that God's ideas are always active, useful, and employed in reflecting Him. There is a right place and a useful activity for each one. The light of Truth reverses seemingly adverse conditions and affords us the opportunity to prove the truth which renders null and void every seeming hindrance to that which is right.

A Christian Scientist found it necessary to dispose of a number of pieces of property. She wanted the transaction to express only that which was honest, just, right, and fair. When she arrived at the place where the property was located, she was told that it would be impossible to dispose of it. She knew, however, that God's law is ever operative, supporting that which is right and annulling that which is wrong. She wanted only that which would bless everyone concerned. As a result of her reliance on the guidance of divine Mind, the property was sold at an equitable price.

The opportunity for the unfoldment of good is ever present; it cannot be obstructed. It is our God-given privilege to appropriate and enjoy invincible spiritual good now and forever.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

Pastāvīga izdevība

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakusslejā angļu teksts)

CILVĒCE PASTĀVĪGI tiecas pēc kaut kā labāka. Tā vienmēr apsveic līdzekļus un izdevību, kā uzlabot savus pasākumus. Ja nebūtu nekādu izdevību progresam, cilvēka stāvoklis patiešām būtu bēdīgs.

Bībelē mēs lasam par daudzām izmantotām izdevībām un pārvarētiem kavēkļiem. Kristīgā Zinātne atklāj likumu, kas ir šo uzvaru pamatā, un rāda, ka tas ir vienmēr pielietojams. Slavēdams Dievu, Psalmists pasludināja (92:4): "Kungs, tu mani iepriecini ar saviem darbiem, es gavilēju par to, ko tava roka dara." Vārds "roka" dažreiz tiek lietots pārnestā nozīmē, domājot spēku, un Psalmists droši vien atzina lielo faktu par Dieva spēku, ar ko uzvara ir nodrošināta.

Kristīgā Zinātne skaidri un pierādami atklāj Dieva dabu un likumu, ar ko Viņa spēks tiek izpausts. Tā rāda, ka Dievs ir vienīgais, bezgalīgais, visaugstākais un mūžīgais Prāts. Savā grāmatā "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un veselība ar Svēto rakstu atslēgu) Mary Baker Eddy saka (415. lpp.): "Nemirstīgais Prāts ir vienīgais cēlonis;" un viņa turpina, "Prāts ir ikkatrā gadījumā mūžīgais Dievs, labais." Tā kā Dievs ir bezgalīgs, Viņš ir vienīgais Prāts, vienīgais spēks, vienīgā klātbūtne, vienīgais radītājs. Viņa radība sastāv no labām un pilnīgām idejām. Saskaņā ar Svētiem rakstiem, cilvēks ticis radīts Dieva attēlā un līdzībā un iemieso katru pareizu, patiesu un labu ideju, ko Dievs izpauž. Ikkatru labā veidu cilvēks atspoguļo tagad.

Angļu vārds "opportune" (izdevīgi) ir atvasināts no latiņu vārdiem, kuŗu nozīme ir "ostas priekšā." Kugniecības sākuma laikos šķita, ka tā padota daudz nejaušībām un briesmām. Bieži vien jūrnieku varēja aizkavēt tādi nelabvēlīgi apstākļi, pār kuŗiem tam nebija varas, un kuŗi kavēja progresu. Bet, kad viņš sasniedza ostu, viņš ziņāja, ka celojumā briesmas jau garām, un ka viņa un kuģa laužu drošība ir nodrošināta.

Kristīgajam Zinātniekam, kas mācījies saprast Dieva, labā, visumību un vienīgumu, Viņa spēka visaugstību, Viņa radības pilnību. Viņa labo ideju pārpilnību, ir pastāvīga izdevība pierādīt šos mūžīgos faktus, liekot tiem darboties savos piedzīvojumos. Viņa izdevībā baudīt labo ir tiešā atkarībā no tā, kādā mērā tas izprot un pielieto labo. Pateicoties šai pareizai izpratnei, saskaņa rod izpausmi viņa pasākumos. Cilvēciski ticējumi par laiku un materialiem apstākļiem nevar novilcināt vai stāties pretim Dieva-dotai izdevībai un spējai satvert bezgalīgo labo, kas vienmēr sasniedzams, vienmēr pielietojams un kas atspoguļošanas ģelā ir vina. Ja viņš īsteno šīs patiesības, tas atrod, ka viņš dzīvo garīgā apzinā, neaprobežotā labuma valstībā, kurā tas, kas pareizs un Dievam-līdzīgs, ir mūžam izpausts.

Ja cilvēciska vajadzība liekas būt veselība, Kristīgā Zinātne dod cilvēkam spēju saprast, ka veselība ir Dieva dāvana visiem Viņa bērniem, kas ir pasargāti un droši dievišķīgās Mīlestības aizsardzībā. Mrs. Eddy raksta (Miscellaneous Writings, 298. lpp.): "Patiesā apzina ir patiesā veselība." Ikkatram cilvēkam ir vienmērklātesoša izdevība apzināties savu Dieva piešķirto veselību un saskanu. Ja vajadzība pastāv kādā no apgādības veidiem, mēs varam zināt, ka labais vienmēr ir klātesošs, nekad ne promesošs: tas vienmēr ir sasniedzams, nevis tālu prom. Ja trūkst nodarbošanās, mēs varam apmierināt sevi ar patiesību, ka Dieva idejas ir vienmēr darbīgas, noderīgas un nodarbinātas Viņa atspoguļošanā. Ikvienam cilvēkam ir sava pareizā vieta un lietderīga nodarbība. Patiesības gaisma apvērš šķietamos nelabvēlīgos apstākļus un sagādā mums izdevību pierādīt patiesību, kas iznīcina katru šķietamo kavēkli celā uz to, kas pareizs.

Kāda Kristīgā Zinātniece atrada par vajadzīgu pārdot zināmu daudzumu mantas. Viņa vēlējās, lai darījums izpaustu tikai to, kas godīgs, taisnīgs, pareizs un labs. Kad viņa nonāca vietā, kur manta bija novietota, tai pateica, ka mantu nebūs iespējams pārdot. Viņa tomēr zināja, ka Dieva likums vienmēr darbojas, atbalstot to, kas pareizs, un iznīcinot to, kas nepareizs. Viņa vēlējās vienīgi to, kas svētītu visus ieinteresētos. Viņas palaušanās uz dievišķīgā Prāta vadību noveda pie tā, ka mantas tika pārdotas par taisnīgu cenu.

Izdevība, lai attīstītu labo ir vienmēr klātesoša; to nevar aizkavēt. Mūsu Dievadotā priekšrocība ir piesavināties un baudīt nepārspējamo garīgo labo tagad un mūžīgi.

Informaciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, uz rakstisku pieprasījumu sniedz Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevniecība (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

River of Gold

THE SACRAMENTO rises at Big Springs near Mt. Shasta and runs 320 miles to its delta joining with the tidal reaches of the San Joaquin. The river runs south through the Great Valley of California to San Francisco, where it is finally lost in the Golden Gate.

In the beginning it flows through glades where azaleas bloom, past fern and watercress and swaying alders, through mountain meadows to Wagon Wheel Creek, and surges on to meet three tributaries which are born high in marshy meadowlands. The Pit and the McCloud and ten thousand springs and creeks and a dozen lesser rivers run a million miles of white-water way to swell the Sacramento. The torrent whips downward through forests of fir, pine, spruce, and cedar, of madrone, cottonwood, white-petaled dogwood, manzanita, and whitethorn. The rising Shasta Dam interrupts its progress. Soon there will be a lake conserving the waters that will bring life to far-off desert acres.

Below Red Bluff, the Sacramento enters the Great Valley that stretches 400 miles long and half a hundred wide, fenced by an unbroken mountain wall. It courses on past red clay and high boulder banks, past village and rancho and the city that bears the river's name, past factory and houseboat and busy wharf lines, taking on the slowness of a tidal stream where vineyards and orchards grow down to its banks. It wanders through delta lands where colors flame in the growing season like sunrise. Meeting the San Joaquin, it rolls through Suisun and San Pablo bays, through the high-walled Strait of Carquinez and the Bay of St. Francis, past the City No Man Forgets, and through the open gate that fronts the Pacific.

The story of the river begins, vaguely, when a savage Indian empire ruled the Great Valley. But, by sea and trail, white men came to win the river: explorers, soldiers and priests, adventurers, traders and trappers. They were Spaniards, Russians, Americans, Englishmen, and Frenchmen. Nations greedy for lands and treasure sent them. The Spaniards stayed, swept the Red Empire aside, and set up missions in the wilderness. The Russians tried fur gathering and farming. Spain lost the valley to Mexico. The Russians sailed back to Sitka. Then suddenly, came American dominion and the age of gold. With the gold came wheat, and a new state was born.

Gold and the machine fought against the enduring land. Farmers fought against the "Little Giants" of the hydraulics, against the railroads, against the river in floodtime. Landowners and squatters warred for years over clouded titles. Idealists dreamed of irrigation ditches and did something about it. The history of the Sacramento is the story of the land and its fertility. The people who came to the Great Valley took root in the land, grew with it, and adapted themselves to the changes brought by time.—From "The Sacramento, River of Gold," by Julian Dana. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Blue Bowl

This bowl was held between the potter's hands,
That knew its form before it yet had form;
She knew what clay would take this shade of blue
And watched the fire that burned the color in.
It stood upon a shelf displayed for sale:
And now this bowl is mine to fill with boughs
Or sprays of yellow, gold or softer blues.
Because I had the sum she asked, in turn
I have a part of her—this bowl she dreamed.
I could not make a bowl or dream it so,
But now it makes me feel an artist, too.

KAY LAMB

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 18-20 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1940

Wage-Hour Act Debate Shifts Party Limits

Some New England G.O.P. Congressmen swing to support act against Southern attack.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 26—The struggle in the House of Representatives over proposed revisions in the Federal Wage-Hour Act found New England Democrats unanimously opposed today to change, and Republicans divided.

While Democratic leaders from Massachusetts battled to prevent important restrictions to the law, some Republicans joined in their behalf. Those Republicans from shoe and textile centers particularly came to the support of the present act.

Proposals to alter the law—which has established a 32½ cent minimum wage in the textile industry and a 35 cent minimum for shoe workers—are contained in three amendments which were most bitterly debated in the House this afternoon.

There were few direct statements available from New England delegates, most of the Congressmen preferring to await the progress of debate before either taking a position or making a statement.

Mrs. Rogers Active

The Massachusetts Republican woman Representative, Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, of Lowell, was particularly active in marshaling support for the present act. She declared that the proposed Barden, Norton, and Ramspeck amendments should be defeated and the present law sustained.

Mrs. Rogers' district in affected by the law as much as any in Massachusetts, containing shoe and textile centers.

Another Republican working to support the fundamental wage-hour aims is Representative George J. Bates of Salem, whose district, like that of Mrs. Rogers, is directly affected. Mr. Bates asserted that some parts of the present law affecting the working hours of higher salaried employees, are unnecessary. But its provisions for minimum wages and maximum hours he upholds as economically sound and socially desirable.

What position other Republicans might take when the time comes to vote on the various amendments was not clear; but there were expressions from one or two prominent New Englanders that the issue is one to be decided "every man for himself."

From this it appears that New England Republicans from rural districts will be inclined to vote against the present law in accordance with party policy whereas those from the industrial sections will be more independent.

South Favors Changes

The proposed amendments which Administration spokesmen say would greatly restrict the present law are being strongly supported by southern Democratic Congressmen, many of whom represent southern industrial textile regions directly in competition with New England. One of the purposes of the present act is to equalize Southern and New England textile competition, long a cause for bitter controversy.

Nearly 1,000,000 New England workers are covered by the present law, about 35,000 already having increases in pay to comply with the provisions for a 30-cent minimum wage. These workers are distributed as follows:

	Covered by Act	Given Increase
Maine	90,000	4,600
Massachusetts	643,200	19,800
New Hampshire	63,600	5,900
Rhode Island	125,600	2,600
Vermont	36,400	1,900

Connecticut does not come under the New England Wage-Hour Division.

Census Check-Up Bringing Results

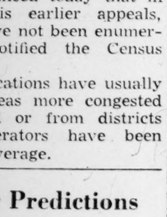
Patrick J. Murray, Area Manager of the Boston Bureau of the Census, announced today that in answer to his earlier appeals, many who have not been enumerated have notified the Census Bureau.

These notifications have usually been from areas more congested than expected or from districts where enumerators have been slower than average.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday, with slight temperature change, lowest tonight in the upper 30's; increasing cloudiness and threatening during Saturday night; gentle variable and northerly winds.



New England States: Fair and continued cool tonight and Saturday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds, mostly northerly; fair weather tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	44	55	New Orleans	61	69
Chicago	42	43	New York	46	60
Denver	44	60	Norfolk	50	64
Helena	38	46	Philadelphia	49	57
Kansas City	47	70	St. Louis	44	65
Los Angeles	51	65	San Francisco	49	57
Miami	70	86	Washington	48	61
Minneapolis	36	55			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 26.
B—Maximum, April 25.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 2:31 p. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Saturday, 2:48 a. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:08 p. m.

Facsimile of Creed

By a Staff Photographer

An Item in Printing Exhibit

Miss A. Marguerite Smith, Librarian at the Zion Research Library in Chestnut Hill, studies the facsimile of an early block print illustrating the Apostles' Creed, probably printed in Austria. This is one of nearly 100 rare books bringing together five centuries of Bible printing in an exhibition at the Library in commemoration of the 500th anniversary of the development of printing by Johannes Gutenberg.

Dewey Men Seek to Pledge Rhode Island to His Support

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 26 (AP)—In an attempt to override the desires of New England Republican leaders for unpledged national convention delegations from the six northeastern States, Rhode Island supporters of Thomas E. Dewey marshaled forces today for a showdown at the party's state convention Monday.

A powerful bloc of Republicans headed by former Attorney General Charles P. Sisson was reported reliably to be ready to demand that Little Rhody send its eight delegates to Philadelphia pledged to vote for the New York District Attorney's presidential nomination.

The move was expected to draw opposition from Gov. William H. Vanderbilt, who, with the section's five other G. O. P. Governors, has pursued a vigorous policy of keeping delegates unpledged and free from alliances before the convention.

Both Maine and New Hampshire already have chosen unpledged delegations, although the groups from both States have indicated their friendliness toward the candidacy of Senator Styles Bridges, a member himself of the Granite State delegation.

A second test of the unpledged movement in New England will come in Massachusetts' presidential primaries Tuesday. William H. McMasters, leader of an old-age pension group backing Mr. Dewey's candidacy, has entered a slate of candidates for Republican convention seats in opposition to an unpledged slate headed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, and Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., National House Minority Leader.

Indicating that he was speaking because of published accounts about the reported plan to elect a Dewey-pledged slate, Attorney General Louis V. Jackvony (R) made an impassioned attack on Governor Vanderbilt in a speech at Pawtucket last night.

Mr. Jackvony, whose home telephone was tapped last year during an investigation which the Governor has said was carried on by private investigators employed and paid by him, called Mr. Vanderbilt "the man who hired people from New York, professional mercenary character assassins, to tap my wires.

"Not only was the sanctity of my home violated," he cried, "but as your Attorney General, the sanctity of my department, your department, the people's department, was violated."

Speaking at a political dinner, Mr. Jackvony denied that he was a foe of Mr. Vanderbilt, as the published account characterized the group favoring the Dewey candidacy. "I am not a member of any bloc," the Attorney General asserted. "I want the Republican Party to win at the next election."

[Others said to be in the pro-Dewey group include two former Chairmen of the Republican State Committee, William C. Pelkey and Pierce H. Brereton.]

Saltonstall Takes No Sides

Heeding a protest that some candidates for district delegates to the Republican National Convention were using his name as an indorser, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall declared today that the use of his name in such fashion was unauthorized and improper.

The protest was made by Representatives Charles E. Hedges (R) of Quincy and Charles P. Olsson (R) of Brockton, and Thomas Prince, also of Brockton, who said that rival candidates were distributing cards which gave the impression that the Governor had indorsed them.

The protest was directed against former Mayor Perley E. Barbour of Quincy, and Warren S. Smith of Brockton, whose campaign cards are alleged to carry in small type the names of the four delegates-at-large from Massachusetts: Governor Saltonstall, United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, former State Treasurer John W. Haigis, and House Minority Leader Representative Joseph W. Martin.

"I told the gentlemen," Mr. Saltonstall stated, "I was not taking part in any local campaign for district delegate and that the use of my name was unauthorized and improper. I further said that I would, if elected, be glad to serve with the delegates who are elected."

Meanwhile, William N. Hardy, Third Deputy Secretary of State, announced that, with the exception of those to be used in Boston, all of the 2,500,000 ballots to be used in Tuesday's presidential primaries have been delivered. The ballots for Boston will be delivered at 11 o'clock Monday morning.

This is 500,000 more than the number of ballots issued four years ago, Mr. Hardy said, the result of increased registration during the past four years.

Excursion Train Time Readjusted

The schedule of the New Haven's regular week-end excursion train to New York has been readjusted to conform with Daylight Saving Time, which becomes effective Sunday, it was announced.

This special coach train, offering a reduced round-trip fare, will leave South Station as usual at 12 o'clock midnight tomorrow, due New York early Sunday morning. But because of the change in time, the return train will leave Grand Central Terminal, New York, at 11:20 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time), Sunday, due Boston 5 a. m. (E. S. T.) Monday.

The following week end, this train will leave South Station at 11 p. m. (E. S. T.) Saturday, May 4, due New York at 5 a. m. (E. S. T.), Sunday. The return train will leave New York at 11:30 p. m. (E. S. T.) Sunday, due Boston 5 a. m. (E. S. T.) Monday. With the exception of two summer holiday week ends, this schedule will be in effect through Sept. 21.

This train features a coach reserved for the exclusive use of women travelers.

Harvard to Get World Peace Chair

A Chair for International Peace will be established at Harvard University under a trust fund set up in the will of Theodore Stanfield, New York Metals Company executive and peace advocate, it has been announced in New York. The fund amounts to $250,000.

Mr. Stanfield also left a trust fund of $310,000 to Williams College. Both trusts will eventually pass to the institutions and were set up from a net estate of $1,260,562.

Boston Hears Finnish Plans For Rehousing

Herculean task of providing new homes for 500,000 persons outlined by Architect Aalto

From the shadows of a Russian invasion that took heavy toll of cities from the air, courageous little Finland is emerging with the vision of a great opportunity, that of rebuilding its communities along lines of modern planning and architectural designing applicable to the future needs of its determined, progressive people.

Charged with the realization of this vision which includes the construction of 12 new cities on entirely new sites, is Alvar Aalto, designer of Finland's pavilion at the New York World's Fair, who came to Boston today to describe the great task of rehousing more than 500,000 people who either saw their homes destroyed by the Russians or were forced to evacuate parts of their country taken over by the invaders.

Tells of Havoc

From his hapless homeland which he left just prior to the German "Blitzkrieg" in Norway, Mr. Aalto brought some of the first authentic descriptions of the havoc of modern warfare that fails to differentiate between soldiers and civilians, hospitals and arsenals. His was the voice of Finnish courage sounding a note of "opportunity" in the face of visible destruction and apparent chaos.

For, to Mr. Aalto, there is opportunity in the rehabilitation of his country, the opportunity to start from "scratch" in the building of modern communities for the modern functional needs of the Finnish people. Most of the large cities of today would like that same opportunity without having to go through the destructiveness of modern warfare to get it. What Finland can attain through rebuilding is possible for other cities only through decades of decentralization and renovation.

Enormity of Task

The enormity of Mr. Aalto's task is somewhat staggering. Here to lecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and to pick up a few ideas on modernized city planning, the Finnish architect said that in addition to starting 12 new cities, varying in population from 400 to 1,000 families, he is called upon to reconstruct eight large hospitals and repair 46 others.

There are also a large number of public buildings to be rebuilt, also schools and universities and laboratories of natural science, the most important of which was the Technical University of Helsinki. The Central Geological Institute was also destroyed, he said.

As a beginning, Mr. Aalto proposes to build a laboratory community for reconstruction research. This will be a sort of model town managed in a scientific way to carry out special Finnish needs and to provide a basis for appraising the quality of home building materials.

Of Great Value

Development of this laboratory town is expected by the Finnish expert to be of great value not only in guiding reconstruction in Finland, but in future colonization and reconstruction problems all over the world, calling for application of the most advanced knowledge and research in housing, city and regional planning. In addition to housing the population, great industrial plants must be rebuilt, and roads, bridges and railways reconstructed.

The 500,000 homeless, Mr. Aalto stated, are and will remain the central cause of reconstruction after the war. "It must be particularly remembered," he added, "that in the case of Finland the question is not of 'pauvre honteur' refugees, like refugee problems of Southern and Eastern Europe. On the contrary, the people from the territory ceded to Russia are of a comparatively high cultural level, self-reliant, educated, and ready to occupy their former places in society, when transplanted.

Leaders Confer on Child Protection

By a Staff Photographer

Taking Part in Three-Day Parley in Boston

Seated, left to right, Miss Persis S. Holden, Burlington, Vt., Vermont Children's Aid Society; Joseph F. Moran, Springfield, Mass., District Agent, M. S. P. C. C., today's speaker, and Miss Marian Barney, Providence, R. I., R. I. S. P. C. C.

Standing, left to right, John Seth Jones, Hartford, Conn., Vice-President of the Conference and General Manager, Connecticut Humane Society; Ernest S. Kavanagh, President of the Conference and Financial Secretary, M. S. P. C. C., and Charles L. Burt, Conference Treasurer and General Agent, R. I. S. P. C. C., Providence, R. I.

Plane Rides—Fun for Children Added to Maritime Day Plans

Courtesy flights by three airlines will be offered at Boston during the Boston Harbor National Maritime Day program, June 9, as a feature of the observance, it was announced today, at a luncheon-meeting of the Boston National Maritime Day Committee, Inc., at the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Frank S. Davis, President of the Committee, told the chairmen and members of the various subcommittees at the meeting that the United Air Lines will have one of its "mainliners" here, the American Airlines, one or possibly two of its flagships, and the Boston & Maine Airways, one of its planes, all for the courtesy flights.

Other phases of the coming observance, which marks the sailing from Savannah, Ga., of the steamer Savannah, on May 22, 1819—first vessel to cross the Atlantic under steam power—were discussed at today's meeting. Arrangements that are being made for a special marine program for children were outlined, and it was said that many thousands of children of junior high school grades and higher were expected at Castle Island for the event, which will include races by "Indian class" sailing vessels and an aquacade, as well as a display of water streams by the fireboats.

Formal requests have been made to the United States Navy Department at Washington, and other authorities, to have the new aircraft carrier Wasp opened for public inspection. The big vessel, placed in commission yesterday, is expected to remain at the Army Base, South Boston, until well after June 9.

Nearly 200 yachts and pleasure boats have already registered as entries for the marine parade, while between 60 and 75 vessels will be in the first and second divisions, representing Government and merchant vessels, Mr. Davis told the Committee. The new motorship Donald McKay, named for an early Boston clipper ship that was constructed by the famous designer of clippers, is expected to be in port for the event, according to A. Douglas Cook, Manager of Moore & McCormack, operators.

Bus Bribe Demand Alleged

TAUNTON, Mass., April 26 (AP)—George Young, New Bedford attorney, testified in Superior Court today that John C. Sylvia, one of four defendants on trial on conspiracy charges relative to bus contracts, said that unless 25 per cent was paid to the Mayor's office Mr. Sylvia's buses wouldn't go to work.

Mayor Leo E. J. Carney, of New Bedford, his secretary, James McKenna, and Mitchell Green are co-defendants with Mr. Sylvia.

Mr. Young declared Mr. Sylvia made the statement when he requested the lawyer to discharge an attachment the latter had on money due Mr. Sylvia from the city.

"I asked him if he was fooling," Mr. Young continued, "and he said he wasn't."

Mr. Young related that Mr. Sylvia told him he made $2,300 from the city in six weeks by furnishing bus transportation.

Governor Indorses Children's Crusade

Hearty indorsement of the Children's Crusade for Children was given today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

The Crusade, which was begun this week under the leadership of Dorothy Canfield Fisher, American novelist and educator, has a twofold objective, Governor Saltonstall pointed out. "It will make American children of all ages," he said, "more aware of the great advantages of this wonderful country of ours, and at the same time give them the privilege of sharing their good fortune by giving 'as many pennies as they are years old or anything down to a cent' to relieve the suffering of children in the war-torn countries of the world."

Contributions to the fund can be made through schools and public libraries throughout the country.

Government Ties Urged For Child Agencies

Child protective agencies should have a "definite relationship to governmental agencies, Federal, State, and City," a speaker told the All-New England Conference on Child Protection at Boston today.

The Conference, which last night opened its three-day parley at the Myles Standish, has brought together representatives from every New England State.

Addressing the morning session on the relation of child protective to other agencies, Joseph F. Moran, District Agent of the M. S. P. C. C. at Springfield, Mass., asserted that all social agencies should work together, and that those in child protection should be aware of all the resources of their community, including their community chest, or "any community-planning body."

Considerations

"You have to take into consideration the structure of your government, that this is a capitalistic society existing in a democracy. You have to take into consideration the geographical location of your community, whether Massachusetts or Florida, in spite of the fact that we all have certain common interests, such as "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," Mr. Moran explained.

Relating the background of the individual to the community and the Nation, Mr. Moran called for "understanding" on the part of every worker in child protection in order to secure effective cooperation.

Religion a Factor

Religion enters social work wherever personal relations are involved, Dr. Henry H. Meyer, Dean of Boston University's School of Religious and Social Work, last night told representatives to the Conference.

The conference is being held under the joint auspices of all child protective agencies, public and private, in New England, according to its chairman, Ernest S. Kavanagah, Financial Secretary of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which is a participant.

The list of sponsors also includes the Rhode Island S. P. C. C., the Connecticut Humane Society, the Children's Service Bureau of Portland, Maine, the New Hampshire Children's Aid and Protective Association, and the Vermont Children's Aid Society.

"Back to religion is the cry of disillusioned men and women today, whether from broken homes or nations," Dr. Meyer said. "When religion enters the personal relationship, we reach, as in Christianity, the mightiest star to which our wagon can be hitched,—and to which it can be re-hitched when it comes undone.

Vitalizing Force

"Religion stands to social work as to science itself: as a primary motivating and vitalizing force."

The importance of the home was stressed by Rabbi Herman H. Rubenovitz, President of the Rabbinical Association of Greater Boston. "Education and character building are of primary importance," he said.

The Roman Catholic viewpoint was presented by the Right Rev. Msgr. Robert P. Barry, Director of the Catholic Charitable Bureau of Boston.

Civil Liberty Issue Raised At Williams

Discussion centers about Dies Committee which a C.I.O. workers' leader call an inquisition.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., April 26—Discussion of civil liberties in today's opening session in the annual spring conference of Williams College centered around the Dies Committee, criticized by James B. Carey, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Electrical Workers Union as an "inquisition" and partly extenuated by New Deal Representative Claude D. Pepper of Florida as the result of the expression of public opinion.

On this point, Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, asserted that the principal danger to civil liberties in America comes, not from the Government, but from public opinion—or certain elements in it.

"The Supreme Court of the United States," he asserted, "is far in advance of public opinion with respect to civil liberties. Such opinion is far more intolerant than the law is in America. At its worst, it is manifested by such activities as the Ku Klux Klan.

'Beautiful Examples'

"There is a beautiful example of this point in your flag appeal cases here in Massachusetts. The State has gone nearly crazy about Johnnie Johnson whose parents wont let nim salute the flag at school. Johnnie doesn't salute the flag. That is so un-American that he needs education, so the State says Johnnie can't get it. That's public opinion."

Mr. Carey spoke for the "simple solution" against Communism or Fascism, of eliminating the conditions on which they grow—eliminate the sweatshops and unemployment—not go after the individual Communists or Fascists.

Mr. Thomas strongly advocated a law extending the provisions of the present libel laws to protect groups. This would hold a man responsible who deliberately and for malicious ends repeated a falsehood about a group or race. This, he said, can be framed without violation of civil liberties.

Guidance Issue

In answer to a question from Dr. James Phinney Baxter, President of Williams, Representative Pepper remarked that the question of how a Congressman should be guided in his voting is as old as representative government. He gave it as his opinion that he would stay with the sentiment of his constituents in his voting even when such sentiment or opinion clashed with his own, up to a point where he just cannot go with it any further, because it is contrary to his convictions to an overwhelming degree.

Mr. Carey and Robert J. Watt, American Federation of Labor leader, agreed that minorities should be protected in the labor movement just as anywhere else—but, Mr. Watt stated, "that's a theoretical statement, because the majority sometimes suppresses minorities which would, if they could, suppress the majority."

Prof. William H. Doughty of the Political Science Department at Williams defended the Dies Committee, stating that "when you smell smoke in your house, you're a fool if you don't find out whether it comes from inside or out. There is still a great deal of smoke here, and the committee is trying to find out just where it is."

New 'Watchdogs' Of Maine's Fiscal Affairs Are Named

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 26 (AP)—New fiscal watchdogs today filled the gaps in Maine officialdom caused by resignations in the wake of outside audit disclosures of "unaccounted-for" funds totaling $135,000 to date.

The Executive Council approved yesterday Gov. Lewis O. Barrows' appointment of Willis E. Swift as the new Finance Commissioner at $4,000 a year, and he boosted Homer M. Orr from Deputy to State Purchasing Agent, renamed State Tax Assessor Frank H. Holley, and put Charles G. Dudley, C. P. A., into the auditing department as a special investigator.

The Council approved the appointments and set at $5,000 the salary of Harold E. Rodgers, named State Controller to succeed William A. Runnells, resigned.

Cambridge Budget Compact Sought

Final efforts to settle the troublesome Cambridge budget situation will be made tonight when the City Council convenes to reconsider its action of April 23 when the record high budget submitted by Mayor John W. Lyons was rejected.

Mayor Lyons has been invited to attend the special meeting which convenes at 6 p. m. He has stated he will be present.

Cards received from the Cambridge Taxpayers' Association, containing names and telephone numbers of Councilors, urged members to call those who opposed the Mayor's budget and congratulate them for their stand for economy. It has been pointed out that unless some action is taken on the budget by tomorrow noon the Mayor's figures automatically will go into effect.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 14

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Return of the Vagabond," starring George M. Cohan. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last week.)

Majestic—
"Salvation," by Sholem Asch, presented by the Yiddish Art Theater Troupe. Starring Maurice Schwartz. 8:30. Matinee Saturday.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Dr. Ehrlich's Magic Bullet," 3:35, 6:35, 9:35. Also "Granny Get Your Gun," 2:05, 5:20, 8:25.

Coolidge Corner—
"Young as You Feel," with the Jones Family. 1:45, 4:55, 8:10. Also "Of Mice and Men," starring Burgess Meredith and Betty Field. 3:10, 6:25, 9:35.

Exeter—
"Of Mice and Men," with Burgess Meredith, Betty Field and Lon Chaney, Jr. 3:10, 6:10, 9:10. Also "Honeymoon Deferred." 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Fenway—
"The Grapes of Wrath," with Henry Fonda. 2:20, 5:45, 9:15. Also "The Farmer's Daughter," with Martha Raye and Charles Ruggles. 1:05, 4:35, 8.

Fine Arts—
"The Life of Giuseppe Verdi," Italian prize film, starring Gigli and Gaby Morlay. 1:10, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"It's a Date," featuring Deanna Durbin. 11:15 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 9:55. Also "Viva Cisco Kid," with Cesar Romero and Jean Rogers. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:15. "March of Time." 10:45 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:25.

Modern—
"Virginia City," with Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:55, 9:25. Also "Calling Phil Vance," with James Stephenson. 9:40 a. m., 1:10 4:40, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
"My Son, My Son!" with Madeleine Carroll and Brian Aherne and Lewis Hayward. 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:25. Also "On Their Own," with the Jones Family. 10 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05.

Orpheum—
"Young Tom Edison," starring Mickey Rooney. 9:30 a. m., 12:50, 4, 7:05, 10:20. Also "Two Girls on Broadway," with Lana Turner, Joan Blondell and George Murphy. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 9.

Paramount—
"The Grapes of Wrath," with Henry Fonda. 10:25 a. m., 2, 5:25, 9. Also "The Farmer's Daughter," with Martha Raye and Charles Ruggles. 9:15 a. m., 12:50, 4:15, 7:55.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Torpedo Raider," with Barry MacKay and Betty Balfour. 10:35 a. m., 2:25, 6:15, 10:05. Also "The Showdown," with William Boyd. 11:30 a. m., 3:40, 7:30. Stage: Al Bernie, Harry Savoy, Cappy Barra Harmonica Ensemble, and the Novak Sisters. 1:20, 5:10, 9.

State—
"Young Tom Edison," starring Mickey Rooney. 12:50, 4, 7:05, 10:20. Also "Two Girls on Broadway," with Lana Turner, Joan Blondell and George Murphy. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 9.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Isle of Columbus-Haiti," John Nesbitt's Passing Parade—"Mark Carleton," "Fashions for Play Hours," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay—
"Virginia City," with Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins. 11:05 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 9:15. Also "Calling Phil Vance," with James Stephenson. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 8:05.

Telepix—
March of Time-American Youth; The Northwest Mounted Police; Stockholm, Sweden, tour; "Farewell Vienna," and other shorts. Continuous.

Tremont—
"Destry Rides Again," with James Stewart and Marlene Dietrich. Also "Rose Marie," with Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur in "The Plainsman." 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. Also "Suicide Legion." 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:25.

University—
"Judge Hardy and Son," with Mickey Rooney. 3, 6:20, 9:40. Also "The Swiss Family Robinson," with Thomas Mitchell. 1:30, 4:50, 8:05.

Uptown—
"The House of Seven Gables," with Margaret Lindsay. 1, 4:45, 8:35. Also "I Take This Woman." 2:30, 6:20, 10:10.

Music

Longy School of Music, 1 Follen Street, Cambridge
Piano recital by Ursala Malkin, presented by Mme. Jahn-Beer, Viennese concert pianist. 8:30. (Open to the public without charge).

South End Music School, 32 Rutland Street—
Piano recital by Natalie Eleanor Wolfson. 8:15. (Open to the public without charge).

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Dutch Paintings by Mrs. Tanner, 11 a. m. And at 2 o'clock guidance tour on Picasso by Mrs. Sayward.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Ruth Perkins, contralto; William Sutherland, baritone; and William Sutherland, pianist, 2:45.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

New Music Room Is Opened At Public Library in Quincy

Everybody out at the new Music Room in the recently opened wing of the Public Library in Quincy, Mass., modestly disclaims having brought the idea of a special room for music lovers to Quincy. But there it is, and everybody is happy about it.

Marian Anderson's interpretation of Schubert's "Ave Maria" is the most popular with the library's patrons of all its 150 records. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday are "music days," with hours from 9 to 11:30 mornings, 2:30 to 5 afternoons, and 7 to 9 evenings. Those who like symphony and can come in the morning prefer it then, as it is not quite so crowded.

Four soundproof booths have been provided. Two of them have so far been equipped.

They are almost constantly busy, according to Miss Margaret H. Hebert, librarian in charge of the music room.

"Of course, Mr. Galen W. Hill, our Head Librarian, has long been interested in the idea of a music room," Miss Gertrude F. Callahan, Mr. Hill's assistant, said.

"The late George Gershwin is most popular of modern composers with those who like lighter music, while Stephen Foster is equally well liked by all.

"Music appreciation in our public schools in Quincy has really given our children quite a surprising knowledge of good music."

Miss Hebert has found that of the symphonies those ranking first with users of the booths are Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony, the "Schéhérezade" Suite of Rimsky-Korsakoff, and the Overture from "William Tell"—this latter being especially favored by the children, she said, because it is the theme melody for a children's radio serial, "The Lone Ranger."

The library's new wing was financed partly by PWA funds, partly by a fund left by the Crane family.

Musical scores of the works in the record cabinets are on file, so that, if one wishes, one may follow with one's eye what one takes in through the ear.

While this is not the first time such a library has been established in New England, it does mark an advance over facilities known of in other towns in the section. Philadelphia and St. Louis have had music libraries for years. In St. Louis records may be taken home on a library card just like a book.

Save Time and Some Money

Travelers setting forth on their journeys next Sunday will save time and money.

They will save time by the automatic operation of Daylight Saving Time (D. S. T.), and if they elect to travel by rail they will save money by the "no tip" porter service by which "Red Caps" on and after that date will make a uniform charge of 10 cents for each piece of baggage carried. (No more writhing at having to pass out a quarter or wondering if 15 cents is sufficient largesse!)

At 2 a. m. on Sunday, railroads, airlines, inter-State busses and steamship lines — along with everyone who doesn't wish to be off time later that day—will set their clocks ahead one hour. Saving daylight on this end of the five months schedule means loss of an hour's sleep but that can be made up the last Sunday in September when Daylight Saving ends.

Massachusetts by going on D. S. T. is one of 16 States thus giving workers an additional hour of daylight.

Common carriers have made the date, April 28, the occasion for burgeoning out with new schedules and improved service. The New Haven has announced more trains and faster trains on its lines and an "every hour on the hour" service to New York from 8:00 a. m. to 6:00 p. m. with minor exceptions Saturdays and Sundays. This will eliminate guessing on the part of the public whether trains leave on Daylight Time or Eastern Standard Time. In all, 32 trains will operate between Boston and New York; the Merchants Limited will clip 15 minutes from its run, and the crack Yankee Clipper will drop the extra fare and also carry coaches.

With the advent of Daylight Saving, the Boston-Maine Airways will more than double its air service between Boston and the six principal cities in Maine, and will inaugurate night flights to these stations on a 10:00 p. m. departure.

The "no tip" service for porters is announced because recently the "Red Caps" acquired the status of full-time employees of the railroads and will charge for his service and not expect a gratuity.

Housecleaning? Let us help with the rugs, curtains, slip covers, pillows, blankets, etc.

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'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
11:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Saturday, April 27

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
6:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—6:35 p. m.—"March of Boy Scouts." HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Light Music. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—"At the Black Dog." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Rome—8:40 p. m.—Music. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Weekly Economic Review. DXB, 8.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Lyrics. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPA4 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.; TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2m.
London—11:30 p. m.—"World Affairs": talk by Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

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Enlightening the Public on Music

By a Staff Photographer

Scenes in Music Room in New Public Library Wing, Quincy, Mass.

Top left—Miss Margaret M. Hebert, in charge of Music Room, demonstrates the playing of records in soundproof booth to John Coghlan, left, and, right, Paul B. O'Donnell.
Top right—Miss Bethiah C. Morrill, Squantum Branch Librarian, helps out with the music files.
Below—A typical group around the table studying books and modern literature on music. Left to right, Miss Rita P. Emond, Mrs. Elizabeth A. McNulty, Murray L. Gilmore, and Mrs. Agnes R. De Shong.
Inset—The modernistic chandelier with music motif which lights students' labors.

Trade Leaps For Skimobile And Tramway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 26—Cannon Mountain aerial tramway reported approximately 56,000 passengers carried to the summit during the four-month spring season, which ended April 21. During the winter of 1938-39, which was the tramway's first, about 37,000 passengers were carried, so that the second season showed a gain of approximately 50 per cent.

After the customary spring inspection, the tramway will resume daily operation beginning May 29 for the summer season. Among improvements are a raised platform at the summit with a panoramic map to identify all visible peaks, and at the valley station picnic area additional tables and benches and two open grills are being installed.

The Cranmore Mountain skimobile at North Conway reported about 122,000 passengers carried during the past winter season, compared to about 52,000 carried the previous season, and gross revenue was more than three times as great. Like the tramway, the skimobile has had only two winter seasons. The skimobile is now operating Saturday and Sundays only until June 1, when daily operation will be resumed.

Waterville Valley observers have reported that from 12 to 30 inches of snow remain in the valley itself at the 1,550 foot elevation, where skiing ordinarily ends between April 5 and 10; at altitudes, from 2,000 to 3,700 feet, on the Tecumseh Trail, from 18 to 60 inches of snow remain, and skiing is promised for at least two weeks more. At these elevations skiing has been enjoyed as late as April 19 and last year as late as May 6.

With dry snow falling to a depth of several inches and a fairly high wind blowing, the past Sunday at Waterville Valley was said to have been a regular winter's day in every respect except temperature, which was 33 degrees.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"Listeners' Mailbag."
7:15 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace": transcribed.
7:30 p. m.—"The Call of Nature." Max K. Gilstrap, Ranger-Naturalist, Grand Canyon National Park.
8:00 p. m.—"Elements of Aviation." Capt. Hilding N. Carlson.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

An Extra Cent Off Counter Milk Asked

Appeal for a two-cent reduction in the price of over-the-counter milk to 11 cents a quart was made by Charles F. Adams, Treasurer of the First National Stores, and Clark Bowen, Manager of the Bellows Falls Co-operative Creamery, Inc., in a letter to the Massachusetts Milk Control Board yesterday.

Price of over-the-counter milk, which is now 13 cents, is expected to be reduced to 12 the first of May by the Board, but claiming that this reduction is not enough, and that milk consumption has declined alarmingly since the beginning of retail price-fixing by the Milk Control Board, Mr. Adams urged a further reduction to 11 cents.

Pointing out that home-delivered milk necessarily calls for a higher price to cover the service costs, Mr. Adams declared that store milk is a different matter.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	**Boston Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees baseball game**	Western Serenade
3:15 "Cafe Boheme"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch		"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	**Boston Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees baseball game**	"Melody Mart"
3:45 WEEI Food Fair	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch		Organ Concert
4:00 WEEI Food Fair	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	**Boston Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees baseball game**	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "Behind the Stars"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch		"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	**Boston Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees baseball game**	"Consolairs"
4:45 What's the Answer?	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"		"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Superman": sketch	"Girl Alone": drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "Time for Dancing"	"Name It and Take It"	"Midstream": drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	Talk: music	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Talk; weather; music	Sport Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Serenaders"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Louis Prima's Orchestra
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Cab Calloway's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Salon Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	Music; talk	Richard Himber's Orch.	W. Williams, comment	News Service
7:30 "Professor Quiz":	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	Allen Roth's Orchestra	"Stage Door Memories"	dramatic sketch	Celia Page, soprano
8:00 **Kate Smith Hour:**	"This Amazing America":	**Lucille Manners, soprano; Ross Graham, baritone; Frank Black's**	"Fifth Row Center":	"Melodic Moods"
8:15 **dramatic sketch:**	quiz program		dramatization	"Melodic Moods"
8:30 **Abbott and Costello; orch.:**	**"Security for Americans": John L. Lewis**	**Orchestra: chorus**	**Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonieta"**	Variety program
8:45 **News**				Tenor and piano
9:00 Johnny Green's Orchestra; sketch	"Plantation Party": vocalists; orchestra	"Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	"Sports Guide"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15			Frank Gagen's Orch.	
9:30 **"First Nighter"**	**18th Annual Festival of**	"What's My Name": quiz	'Command Performance'	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 dramatization	**American Music**	program		
10:00 "Grand Central	**War news and comment**	**Don Ameche Variety**	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Station": drama	Ted Steele's Ensemble	**Program**	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Robert L. Ripley;	"Front Line Headlines"	"Behind the Headlines":	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Victor Vincent's Orch.
10:45 vocalist; orchestra	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Human Nature in Action	James H. R. Cromwell	Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; weather	News Service	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Weather; news	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	"Swinging Strings"
11:30 Sports; "Master	"The Music You Want"	**Philadelphia Salutes the**	The McFarland Twins	"Day's End"
11:45 Works on the Air'	"The Music You Want"	**Byrd Expedition**	The McFarland Twins	News Service

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 'Listen to the Band'	Gene and Glenn; songs	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Variety program	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 **News of Europe**	Variety Hour; Rakov's	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15 Shopping talk	Orchestra; soloists	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	'Good Morning Melodies'
8:30 "Tunes"; music	Variety Hour; Rakov's	"Birthday Salute"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Studio program
8:45 "Musical Clock"	Orchestra; soloists	"Birthday Salute"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Studio program
9:00 Greenfield Choir	News; talk; music	"Musical Roundup"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 The Home Gardener	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 WEEI Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"; so-	Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 WEEI Food Fair	loists; orchestra	Concert, International	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 String Time with	Piano duet	"Lincoln Highway"	"The Marriage Clinic"	Circle C Ranch Boys
10:15 Walberg Brown	Rakov's Orchestra	dramatic series	"The Marriage Clinic"	Children's Corner"
10:30 "In Record Time"	"Studio Party"; record-	"Interior Decoration"	"The First Offender";	"Going Shopping With
10:45 "In Record Time"	ings	"Bright Idea Club"	dramatization	You"
11:00 **News; Cincinnati**	Paul Laval's Orchestra	children's program	Studio Radio Club	"Melodies of Old"
11:15 **Conservatory of**	Symphonic Choir	Ed McConnell, songs	Studio Radio Club	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30 **Music Symphony**	"On With the Dance"	Joseph Gallicchio's Or-	**U. S. Army Band**	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 **Orch. and chorus**	Weather; musicale	chestra; vocalist	**U. S. Army Band**	Five Star News
12:00 "Country Journal"	News; Noonday Revue	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Country Journal"	Noonday Revue; stocks	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30 News Service	National Farm and	Massachusetts Federa-	Italian music program	"Musicalogues"
12:45 Interview	Home Hour	tion of Women's Clubs	Italian music program	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00 Choral recital	National Farm and	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Nan Wynn, songs	Home Hour	Stamp program	"Hits and Bits"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Time to Take It	"Luncheon at the Wal-	"Call to Youth"	"Hits and Bits"	Ellsworth Moody, songs
1:45 Easy"	dorf"; interviews	'Leaders in Dance Time'	Sports Matinee	Short Story Editor
2:00 "Brush Creek Fol-	Lani McIntyre's Orch.	Spelling Bee	News Service	"Plantation Echoes"
2:15 lies"	Lani McIntyre's Orch.	Spelling Bee	Sport program	Nancy Mace and Dick
2:30 Harvard Guardian	Passover Literature	Spelling Bee	Ted Fio Rito's Orchestra	Hale, song recital
2:45 News Service	Piano duet, songs	Spelling Bee	Sport program	News Service
3:00 Drake Relays	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Spelling Bee	**Boston Bees-Philadelphia baseball game**	"Starlit Hawaiians"
3:15 Drake Relays	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Spelling Bee		Organ Concert
3:30 News; Vera Brod-	"Rhythms by Ricardo"	Spelling Bee	**Boston Bees-Philadelphia baseball game**	"Melody Mart"
3:45 sky; pianist	"Rhythms by Ricardo"	Spelling Bee		"Melody Mart"
4:00 "Bull Session"; col-	Club Matinee: variety	Spelling Bee	**Boston Bees-Philadelphia baseball game**	Eugene Simas, songs
4:15 lege debate	Club Matinee: variety	Spelling Bee		"Consolairs"
4:30 Peace talk	Sport program	Spelling Bee	**Boston Bees-Philadelphia baseball game**	Musicale
4:45 Folk Festival	Club Matinee: variety	Spelling Bee		"Melody Mirror"
5:00 Drake Relays	"Radio Magic"; drama	Penn Relays; Music	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Drake Relays	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Dance Music	Junior Broadcasting	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The Human Ad-	Junior Firefighters; Gray	Penn Relays	Club	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 venture"; drama	Gordon's Orchestra	Network program	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; comment	News; "Dinner Dance"	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Talk; music; weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Louis Prima's Orchestra
6:45 **The World Today**	ed"; dramatization	Better Business Drama	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 **"People's Platform:**	"Message of Israel"	"Art for Your Sake":	Bach Music Festival;	Salon Orchestra
7:15 **informal discussion**	"Message of Israel"	Dr. Bernard Myers	Whittier College, Calif.	News Service
7:30 **"Sky Blazers":**	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	"Twentieth Century Se-	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 **dramatization**	Benny Goodman's Orch.	"Confidentially Yours"	renade"	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 "Gang Busters";	Woody Herman's Orch.	"Landmarks of Radio	**New England Federation**	"Hans Buchwald's Hour
8:15 dramatization	**War news and comment**	Drama"	**of Men's Glee Clubs**	of Music"
8:30 Wayne King's Or-	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Chamber of Commerce	Chamber of Commerce	The Rhythmettes
8:45 chestra; War news	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Dinner to Boston Bees	"Goldcoast Riders"
9:00 Your Hit Parade;	National Barn Dance;	**"Children's Crusade for**	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Henry Burr; Hoosier	**Children"**	The Playboys	cal Album"
9:30 Orchestra; soloists	Hot Shots; Glen Wil-	"Death Valley Days";	**Alfred Wallenstein's**	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Saturday Night	ty's Orchestra	dramatization	**"Symphonic Strings"**	cal Album"
10:00 Serenade"	**NBC Symphony Orches-**	Bob Crosby's Orchestra;	Will Bradley's Orchestra	News Service
10:15 **"War Debts," talks**	**tra; Arturo Toscanini,**	vocalist	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	**conductor**	Freddy Martin's Orch.	"Music by Moonlight"	The Islanders
10:45 Music; weather	**NBC Symphony Orches-**	Freddy Martin's Orch.	"Music by Moonlight"	Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:00 Weather; Clyde Lu-	**tra; Arturo Toscanini,**	News Service	Old Dominion Barn	"Sportoscope"
11:15 cas' Orchestra	**conductor**	Weather Service	Dance	The Argentines
11:30 Dance Orchestra	News; Weather; Sleepy	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Woody Herman's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Dance Orchestra	Hall's Orchestra	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Woody Herman's Orch.	News Service

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When Katharine Hepburn first ambled across the stage some months ago, wearing a lovely confection of cyclamen pink chiffon with intricate drapery, she started something. Because slowly but surely, ever since then, designers have been turning out just such bits of femininity and fluff; and now wherever you go at night you're bound to see a couple of these dresses.

Although made of the sheerest of sheer materials, and sometimes combined with jet black or navy blue lace, by way of startling contrast, they are also made in the "cover up" models. Which means that they have either three - quarter, half-length, or those full-length, full bishop sleeves that gather themselves into a cuff (with sometimes a tie-bow) at the wrist. The result is very bridesmaid-y, and when they first appeared, everybody thought the wearer had been a member of a bridal party but a few hours before! An example of just what can be bought along these lines for less than $15 (five cents less, in fact) may be seen at Chandler's. Up on the fifth floor, along what they trickily call their "Junior Avenue." Although, incidentally, you don't have to be exactly a Junior to fit into their clothes. A little depends on your size, you know; although you must use discretion! Anyhow, one of the most outstanding models is fashioned from marquisette, with lace banded net (a full width of the lace is right there by the hips in the voluminous skirt; and more at the low neckline) and all equipped with its own personal taffeta slip underneath. You may have it in white, Mayflower pink (a lovely pastel color it is, too), blue, and a real buttercup yellow. This particular model has the long sleeves we were mentioning a minute ago.

Those Dramatic "Spanish" Shawls

And while we're on the subject of the ultra-feminine, we might as well mention shawls. Not the woolly ones you throw over yourself for nothing but warmth when you turn the heat off, and spring decides to go into reverse . . . but those dramatic looking affairs that women wear when they want something different over their dinner and evening clothes. To be sure, as far as being really fashionable goes (that is, if you follow everything those people say who decide when a thing is in and when it's out!) shawls haven't been "in" for years now. We happen to know, because well do we remember being presented with a huge Spanish shawl practically a week before they were called in; and it has been reclining in a chest, just waiting for this moment ever since then! We saw a lovely collection of them, plain, Spanishy, and beautifully embroidered, on the street floor at Filene's. And if you can get up the courage, the idea is to wear them a la an apron; tied around you, either in a square or triangle effect! Much fringe to shimmer around on them, too. And they range in price from less than $5 way up to at least $60. And when they again decide to go out, you can perhaps at least hoist yours over the piano to await its next debut.

Newest Thing in Sport Millinery

P. S. The newest of the new in the way of nonchalant sport millinery is to be seen in the Cocoanut Hats shown by Wethern's. And the price is as attractive as the straw . . . for they're only something like $1.98. Best of all, they'll go with your cotton summer frocks, sweaters, and skirts and your town and country tweeds; and they're as light as the proverbial feather. Woven by the natives of Nassau, they're in that soft shade of frothy chocolate-milk-shake tan. And surely you'll recognize the straw and the color (to say nothing of the necktie silk bands) the minute you see them, for this is just the type of straw hat that all the men commuters on the 5:15 have worn for some time! Brims that turn down or up at Wethern's in Brookline and no doubt at their in-town, Temple Place shop as well.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature

Jenney Firm Holds Sales Gathering

Nearly 1,000 dealers and employees of the Jenney Manufacturing Company attended the annual sales meeting and banquet last night in Ford Hall, Boston. It was the largest get-together in the organization's 128-year history.

The principal speakers last night were:

Charles S. Jenney of Boston, president of the company; Kenneth T. Howe, sales manager, who spoke on "The Sales Outlook for 1940"; J. Russell Winch, petroleum engineer of the Lubri-Zol Corporation, whose subject was "Products and Processes," and Kenneth Akers, vice-president of Griswold-Eshleman Company, advertising counsel, who spoke on "Advertising You and Your Company."

Guests included William Sewell, manager of the Petroleum sales department of the B. F. Goodrich Company; F. Alex Nason, President of the Lubri-Zol Sales Company, and William A. Weaver of the Griswold-Eshleman Company.

Christian Science Church of the Air

Arthur Perrow of Chicago, Ill., will conduct the next Christian Science program in the Columbia Church of the Air on Sunday, April 28, 1940, at 12 noon, Eastern Standard Time, from stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Mr. Perrow will speak on "The Kingdom of Heaven."

Mrs. Doris Irene Berry, the soloist for this program, will sing from the Christian Science Hymnal No. 208, a hymn setting of "The Mother's Evening Prayer," a poem written by Mary Baker Eddy. Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, and No. 148, "In Heavenly Love Abiding."

This program will originate from Station WBBM, the Chicago outlet of the Columbia network. Listeners in New England may hear this program through WDRC, Hartford, Conn.; WPRO, Providence, R. I.; WORC, Worcester, Mass.; WGAN, Portland, Maine; WABI, Bangor, Maine, and WCAX, Burlington, Vt.

Blossom Times In Boston Listed

A schedule of blossom times in Boston Public Garden and the Arnold Arboretum was announced today by Harry S. Baldwin, Chairman of the Convention Bureau, Boston Chamber of Commerce. Dates of the flowering of the tulips, Japanese cherry trees, crabapple trees, lilacs, rhododendrons and azaleas which have been broadcast by the Convention Bureau all over the United States, follow:

Japanese cherry blossoms, Arboretum, week of April 28; flowering crabapple trees, 127 varieties, Arboretum, week of May 12; azaleas, hundreds of varieties, Arboretum, about May 14; lilacs, 400 varieties, Arboretum, week of May 19; tulips, 70,000 bulbs, all colors, Public Garden, full bloom about May 24; rhododendrons, hardy varieties, Arboretum, week of June 9.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

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Rising Meat Prices Sending Housewives on Shopping Tours

Weekly Food Shopping Report

With meat prices definitely on the rise, and market men warning that further increases are indicated, thrifty housewives are striving to keep the budget "in balance" by shopping around somewhat more than usual, this week-end. A tour of the shopping areas both in downtown Boston and the suburbs discloses that meats can still be had at close to recent price levels, though most stores have jumped quotations on most meats several cents a pound.

Lowest prices are usually those quoted by large suburban stores, either chain system units, or competing independents. Some of the bargains are offered for specific hours, or perhaps for "all day Friday," or with some other restriction. Many of them, however, have no limitations, and look like figures offered a fortnight ago, rather than after wholesale meat prices started skyward.

Beef Cuts Higher

Beef cuts are at least three cents higher in most stores, but face of the rump, sirloin, porterhouse and similar roasts can still be found as low as 27 cents a pound, a figure that is undoubtedly the low of the week end. Rib roast is offered as low as 21 cents, ranging upward to 27 cents, among the so-called "cut-price" stores. Bottom of the round, that sold in some stores at 35 cents a pound for several months, is today 38 cents. Despite the high prices, further advances are reported on the way.

Lamb legs range from 27 to 33 cents, and veal legs that are marked 27 to 29 cents in most places, are featured as specials as low as 12 cents in some stores. Pork for roasting ranges from 15 to 27 cents, or more, with fresh hams 16 to 20 cents and smoked hams 17 to 21 cents.

Poultry is a bit higher in some places but chickens can be had from 23 to 35 cents a pound, turkeys 21 to 35 cents, ducklings 17 to 22 cents, and fowl 23 to 30 cents.

Seafood is still selling at reasonable prices, with several items actually lowered this week, despite continuance of the tie-up of 53 trawlers because of labor trouble. Considerable fresh fish is coming into the Boston market from Canada, both on the regular steamers from Yarmouth, and on small craft, chartered for the trip. Haddock is commonly quoted at 12 cents a pound, in stores that asked 14 cents a week ago.

Fresh Salmon

Haddock fillets are available at 15 to 19 cents a pound, smelts as low as two pounds for 19 cents, fresh mackerel at 30 cents, and halibut 35 to 45 cents. Fresh eastern salmon is in the market—or it was in the market. The first to arrive this season came in and was sold immediately at a fancy price. A box came in from Canada on the Yarmouth steamer and more is expected as the spring season advances.

Lobsters are sharply lower. That is a sure sign of approaching summer, for the supply increases liberally at this time of year. Big shipments are coming into Boston from Canada, and even the small lobster smacks are beginning to arrive from Newfoundland, all bringing live lobsters. Chain stores are offering live chicken lobsters as low as 25 cents a pound, lowest since last summer. Boiled lobsters are slightly higher than live. Fresh opened lobster meat is down to $1.50 a pound.

In vegetables, lettuce is down from its high of last week, but is still above seasonal levels, at 15 to 20 cents a head in most places. In some big suburban stores, however, California iceberg lettuce is advertised at 10 cents a head. Shell beans made their Boston debut this week, coming from Florida, and retailing at 25 cents a pound.

Green peas are all the way from 12½ to 20 cents a pound; green beans, 18 cents; wax beans, 20 cents; California asparagus, 35 to 40 cents a bunch; green peppers which have been scarce and high, 50 to 60 cents a dozen; cauliflower, 25 to 35 cents a head, and southern tomatoes 25 to 30 cents.

Cantaloupes are available at 20 to 40 cents each, depending on size. Strawberries are increasingly plentiful at 15 cents a pint, with some as high as 18 cents. Both Louisiana and Florida berries are displayed, though the latter were nearly out of the market last week.

Dutch Freighter Docks in Boston

Officers of the Dutch freighter Melampus arriving in Boston today from the Netherlands East Indies stated that they saw three 26,000-ton warships being built in ports on the island of Java.

The Netherlands, they said, are the richest colonial possessions in the world and residents there believe that they are well enough equipped to withstand any pressure against their strict neutrality. They believe that they would not need outside aid in the event of an attack but if they did need assistance they would prefer it from the Allies rather than the Germans.

The officers also stated that a fleet of 26 German merchant ships were still tied up in ports in the Indies.

U. S. Ship to Return Cargo From Bergen

Eighteen hundred tons of American cargo, taken to Norway aboard the new combination cargo-passenger vessel The Flying Fish, one of three American ships caught in Norwegian ports when the Germans invaded that country, is being brought back to the United States, according to A. Douglas Cook, Manager of the Boston office of the Moore-McCormack Lines, to whom the vessel is chartered.

The vessel left Bergen Tuesday, Mr. Cook said.

The Flying Fish is bringing back 40 tons of coal out of a load of 305 tons taken over for fueling small vessels chartered to the line.

Forest Fire Fighting Equipment Is Tested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TEWKSBURY, Mass., April 26—The latest in modern fire fighting equipment for handling forest and brush fires, a new cab-over engine truck, was put through exhaustive tests today as State Fire Warden M. Huttons and other officials watched a demonstration here.

The truck, equipped with a Hale pump and other portable equipment, is intended for use in Middlesex County.

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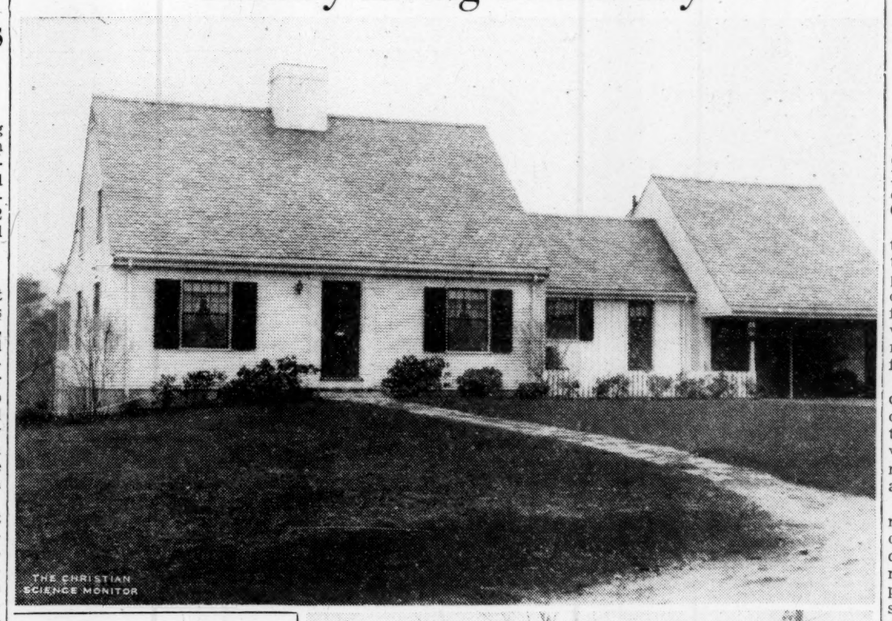
Country Living in the City



By a Staff Photographer

New Newton Homes

Top: William Gray built this seven-room Cape Cod on Brookline Street, Newton, with breezeway kitchen and large room over garage. Breezeway kitchens provide light and air on both sides of room, which is narrow and compact.

Bottom: Believe it or not, this Fox Meadow home has eight rooms, with a 28-foot living room. Designed and built by Arnold Hartmann.

Seaplane Base In Boston Area Is Authorized

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 26—A $2,300,000 seaplane base for Boston is the largest of 15 projects authorized for river and harbor developments in New England under a bill which has now passed both the House and Senate.

Favorable action on the bill last night brought joint approval for the $6,403,300 New England program (out of a total of $150,000,000 for the nation) after more than a year of delay. The measure was passed in the House in 1939.

It now goes back to the House for consideration of minor amendments before being sent to the White House where it faces a possible veto. President Roosevelt sometime ago publicly declared his opposition to the bill, even though it is an authorization and not an appropriation.

Previously the President had specifically opposed the Boston seaplane base project.

Three New England States would receive the river and harbor projects, if ultimately approved: Maine with four; Massachusetts with five; Connecticut with six. The bill provides that no projects could be started before July, 1941, and must be stretched out over a seven-year construction program.

Among other New England projects included in the Senate bill were the following:

New Haven harbor, Conn., $2,508,000; Salem harbor, Mass., $43,000; Newburyport harbor, Mass., $68,000; Northeast harbor, Maine, $94,500; Hendricks harbor, Maine, $6,000; Portland harbor, Maine, $780,000; Josias River, Maine, $32,000; Boston harbor, Mass. (reserve channel), $103,000; Nantasket (Hull) gut and Weymouth Fore River, Mass., $141,000; Cohasset harbor, Mass., $62,000; Wellfleet harbor, Mass., $64,000; Menemsha creek, Martha's Vineyard, Mass., $37,500; Clinton harbor, Conn., $21,900; Norwalk harbor, Conn., $29,500; Connecticut River below Hartford, Conn., $72,900; Thames River, Conn., $120,000; Greenwich harbor, Conn., $31,000.

Eleven Retire From Police Force

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today signed retirement papers for three police captains, two sergeants, and six patrolmen.

The Captains are: John McGrath, Station 14, Brighton; John F. Fitzpatrick, Bureau of Records; James H. Egan, Bureau of Criminal Investigation. Sergeants are: James W. Lewis, Station 1, Hanover Street and Stephen K. Higgins, Station 2, Milk Street. The patrolmen were: James E. Murphy, Wayland Tripp, John F. McGillicuddy, Francis S. Duffin, Frederick M. Rooney, and James J. Hughes. All of the retirements are with half pay.

Private Camp Increase Forecast for Summer

Forecasting a greater demand for summer and year-round camps, the facilities of the Grossman Company are being concentrated this spring in an educational program designed to explain to New Englanders the many advantages that accrue to families who own their own summer and week-end retreats.

Reuben A. Grossman, president of the company, said: "The reopening of our camp department this year comes at the beginning of a significant expansion of the popular private camp market." Sturdily designed camps with simple plans can be built and owned by moderate-income families.

Saltonstall Appeals For Music Observance

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today appealed to all Massachusetts citizens to join in observing the week beginning May 5, as "Music Week" and to give special encouragement to American composers.

This is the sixteenth national celebration of Music Week, which the Governor said is a " purely American institution that rises above differences of every kind in its mingling of voices and instruments in good will to all."

Fox Meadow Homes Provide Country Living 'in the City'

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Fox Meadow is one of those "off the beaten pathway" developments that browsing home seekers suddenly come upon with the ejaculation: "Why haven't I seen this place before?"

Obviously, the answer is that Arnold Hartmann's Fox Meadow was not there "before" or at least it has not been there at the end of Dudley Road in Newton for more than a few months. And only in the last few weeks has the community grown to the proportions of a village with city width streets that were only winding backwood lanes six months ago.

Turning left off the Worcester Turnpike at Dudley Road, and continuing along this wooded lane past farmhouses with cattle grazing in quiet pasturelands, it is difficult to believe that the State House and Boston's intown shopping congestion are only six miles away. Thus, country living "in the city" is a chief attraction in the Fox Meadow community, located in a forest of oaks that reach all the way from Hammond Street in Brookline to Route 128 on the outskirts of Needham.

Another Fox Meadow attraction is the price range of homes, $7,500 to $8,500. Steam shovels are now busy constructing a highway link between Dudley Road and Brookline Street to give Fox Lane more of a community atmosphere. Lots ranging is size from 15,000 feet and up can be bought for $1,500 and up. Strict planning is being followed along the lines established by Mr. Hartmann in his higher priced community known as Oak Hill Village which was started 15 years ago close to the Charles River Country Club.

There is still another way to reach Fox Lane. Take the Worcester Pike to Hammond Street at the Longwood Cricket Club, turn left on Hammond and follow through to the traffic circle. Bear right on Brookline Street at the Circle and Fox Lane springs out at you about one-quarter of a mile down a country road. The real rural approach, however, is down Dudley Road.

Entering from Brookline Street, the first house on the right is a Cape Cod. Small? It looks tiny, but believe it or not, there are eight rooms with a 28-foot living room. It has a living room, kitchen, dining room, study, bedroom and lavatory on the first floor. And incredible as it seems, there are three more rooms upstairs and a basement with a 12-foot ceiling. This home is advertised at $8,500.

Eventually, Mr. Hartmann expects to build 80 homes in Fox Meadow. He has that many lots available. But how about transportation with the Turnpike a mile away. The development has already contracted for bus service which will start at the corner of Dedham and Brookline Streets and run through Fox Meadow along Brookline Street to Hammond and then to the Turnpike and Cleveland Circle. If the housewife feels up to it, she can drive the man of the family down Dudley Road to the Turnpike and the Worcester bus line which provides rapid transit service right to Park Square. And that ride down Dudley Road every morning is the rural, invigorating type that promises to put zest into the routine housework, with nary a crossroad all the way to the Pike.

Another active development operated by William Gray and known as Colonial Acres has sprung up close to the Peabody Home for Crippled Children at the coorner of Brookline and Dedham Streets. This is a higher priced development, homes ranging from $10,000 up to $16,000. Mr. Gray started building two years ago when the market took a sudden slump. But he kept right on building with the idea that home buying would come back.

It came back this Spring. All excepting three of the 13 homes have been sold and two others are now under construction. Mr. Gray's Cape Cod homes have a distinctiveness of their own. He always builds the laundry off the kitchen in the rear. The downstairs floor plan is arranged for a breezeway kitchen between the main house and the garage for cross ventilation and light on both sides.

Living room, dining room, study and lavatory are in the main house with two rooms upstairs. In Colonial Acres, two of his Cape Cod homes have rooms over the two-car garage. Price $10,500.

Glendower Heights

On the highest elevation in Melrose from which the homeowner can look out over a half dozen surrounding communities, a modern development of 100 homes is now under construction to be known as Glendower Heights.

For $5,700 to $6,000, Charles E. MacKay is offering modern-equipped homes on lots that run deep in a section beautified by large oaks and a variety of birch, poplar and maple trees. The natural growth is being preserved. Birch Hill Road is the site. Five homes have been completed.

On Upswing

Building is continuing its 1939 upswing right into the spring of 1940 according to reports of 192 mutual savings banks in Massachusetts whose books reveal a 40 per cent rise in mortgage loans for the first three months of this year as against last year.

Avenues Urged For Financing New Business

Continued from Page 1

already established was continued during the Conference by Clifton N. Lovenberg, Executive Secretary of the Rhode Island Industrial Commission.

"Figures," he said, "released by the New England Council indicate that over a period of years, 76 per cent of the industrial growth of the New England area has come from already existing industry, while only 18 per cent has been the result of bringing in new manufacturing concerns.

"These figures," Mr. Lovenberg continued, "if unsubstantiated by other evidence, would clearly show the value of holding on to what we have, so that it becomes the neucleus for further development and expansion.

"It would obviously be poor management to spend 80 per cent of the time and energy of an industrial commission to bring in new industry, when practically 80 per cent of the expected results should come from the expansion programs of the industries which are already with us.

Still another avenue of New England development was prepresented by George M. Putnam, head of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation. This was the farm-factory idea with part-time farmers taking a turn now and then, or for a limited number of hours a day, in near-by factories.

Mr. Putnam said this trend had already seen rather wide development in New England, and that, on the whole, farmers favored it. There is a great need, Mr. Putnam said, for increased purchasing power among farmers.

"From the farmer's viewpoint," he said, "the balance between agriculture, labor and industry would be more desirable if obtained as the result of the increased production of labor and industry rather than of decreased production of agriculture."

The extreme need for improved distribution was underscored by Lewis W. Newell, President of the National Association of Retail Secretaries.

"Results of a decade of economic chaos have demonstrated to us that our faults lie not in production but in distribution," Mr. Newell, who is also secretary of the Salem, Mass. Chamber of Commerce, told the Conference.

"There will be no over-production," he asserted, "if our retail outlets can function with their utmost efficiency; for there is a scarcity, not a surfeit, of consumers goods in the hands of the retail consumer.

"When the industrialist and the retailer are prepared and organized to throw their weight most effectively against the encroachments of ill-advised legislation and other harmful governmental activity, when they are prepared to consult together concerning the myriad problems arising out of the employment of labor, and when they join together to seek a common solution for current ills, we shall find ourselves much nearer achieving the economic prosperity which we all desire."

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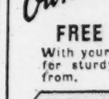

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R. I. Fair Exhibit Plan Held Up As Doubt Over Value Exists

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 26—Disagreement over the value of a State display at the New York World's Fair is holding up Rhode Island's participation this year as it did last. The State agreed to participate only at the last minute a year ago, and its exhibit was hurried to completion in time for the opening.

James S. Hart, Executive Secretary to Gov. William H. Vanderbile, said this week that the Administration supported a measure in the Legislature to provide for a State exhibit. Howard S. Porter, Chairman of the House Finance Committee in the Legislature, announced, however, that his Committee was doubtful of the value of the display.

The Legislature appropriated $25,000 last year, half of it for advertising the State's recreational facilities and the other half for the World's Fair exhibit. Private donations swelled the Rhode Island contribution for the Fair exhibit. In all, it was estimated to have cost $20,000.

$20,000 Urged for Exhibit

Philip A. Feiner, Vice-Chairman of the Rhode Island World's Fair Commission, said New Hampshire has decided to double the size of its Fair exhibit. He urged that Rhode Island appropriate $20,000 for its display this year.

The wrangle last year over Rhode Island's participation dragged on for months. Originally the plan was to have the Gilbert Stuart portrait of George Washington, now hanging in the State House, taken to the World's Fair as the central exhibit in the State's display. The Legislature balked at this proposal, however, refusing to have the famous portrait moved on account of the likelihood of being damaged.

Governorship Campaign

Rhode Island's gubernatorial election campaign got under way this week with several indorsements of Governor Vanderbilt for re-election. Most important indorsement was a unanimous one extended by the Presidents of Women's Republican Clubs from various parts of the State. The indorsement made no mention of specific issues, but praised the Governor for fulfilling his pre-election pledges and giving the State an "efficient and business-like Administration."

Several months ago Governor Vanderbilt spiked rumors he might be a candidate for the United States Senate this coming fall and announced he would seek re-election in order to continue the work he has pushed in his present term.

The United States Senate seat now held by Senator Peter G. Gerry, Democrat, will be contested this fall. Senator Gerry has voted consistently against the Roosevelt Administration, usually lining up with the Republican minority in the Senate. He has not announced whether he would stand for re-election this fall.

Shipping Loss Protested

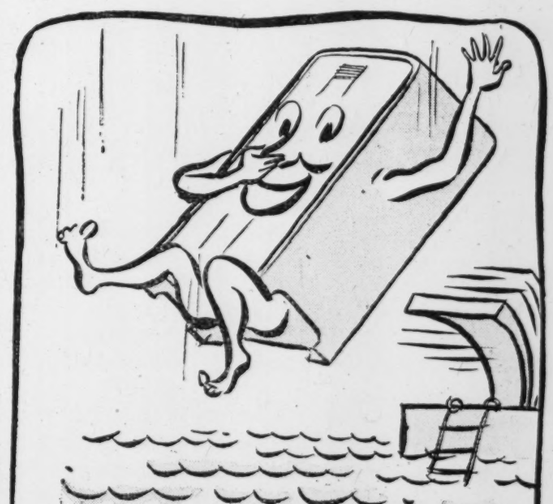
The Providence Chamber of Commerce has lodged a protest with the Rhode Island Congressmen at Washington citing the disruption of intercoastal shipping, as a result of the war, and complaining that Rhode Island business concerns are having difficulty in shipping goods to Atlantic and Pacific coast ports.

The Chamber pointed out that 36.3 per cent of the ships in the intercoastal trade have been withdrawn since the war began. Many of them were sold to foreign nations. Others were put on more profitable routes, the Chamber finds.

Confirmation of the scarcity of shipping was obtained by the Providence Chamber from W. G. Stone of the Sacramento, Calif., Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Stone wrote that shippers in that city were finding it difficult to obtain space either for east bound or westbound travel.

* * *

Statistics released by the Rhode Island Department of Labor covering the past year show that manufacturing and mercantile employment in this State reached a 10-year high point in 1939.



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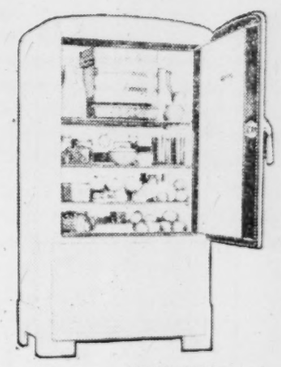

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Springfield Attains High Rank Among Educational Centers of the World

Springfield Home of Webster Dictionaries

Radio sets and refrigerators, Diesel injection and ignition equipment, brass and aluminum castings that make the bosoms of the metals trade swell with local pride, keep thousands of Springfield citizens employed. They are marketed far and wide, but none of them has achieved the extensive demand of one product of this city of which the payroll numbers between 50 and 100. "Webster's New International Dictionary" is known in all the civilized world, and its Second Edition, completed in 1934, sets a record in lexicography.

Among the 600,000 entries of this vast and encyclopedic publication, all the new words that radio, aviation, finance, government, medicine, natural science and other pursuits have brought into use in the last quarter of a century are to be found, with detailed etymologies beyond anything ever published before.

Even the daily news columns are clarified by the Second Edition's definitions. It is no longer necessary for the "little woman on a farm in Kansas" to form her own uncertain concept of what is meant, for example, by the Union Central Executive Committee, or the commodity dollar, or bimetallism, or the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, or the Black Shirts, or the stratosphere, provided she owns a copy of the Second Edition.

Nearly 100 Years

It is nearly a hundred years since George and Charles Merriam, printers and booksellers in State Street, with a little business to boot in toothbrushes and paper-hanging, purchased the copyright of Noah Webster's unabridged dictionary, the first produced in America. Numerous revisions have occurred to bring it to its present status, which is up-to-date enough to include, for one thing, 28 definitions of words as given by Mary Baker Eddy. The Christian Science meaning for intelligence, for instance, is quoted from "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," — "The primal and eternal quality of infinite Mind."

The 1934 revision cost the G. & C. Merriam Company $1,300,000. More than 200 experts in their separate fields of knowledge constituted the staff of special editors Dr. William Allan Neilson, president of Smith College, was Editor in Chief; and Dr. Thomas A. Knott, a former professor of English at the University of Iowa, General Editor. The rest of the editorial list contains such names as Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School, Dr. George Lyman Kittredge of Harvard, and others noted in special fields of knowledge.

Pronunciation

It is interesting to note how tolerance in education and a liberal attitude toward differences in speech distinguish the modern dictionary from that original compilation of the "School Master of the Republic," who could not refrain from injecting into his definitions some word of wisdom intended to elevate the human mind. A stove, he explained, was "a small box with an iron pan, used for holding coals to warm the feet," and he added, "It is a bad practice for young persons to accustom themselves to sit with a warm stove under the feet."

Most liberal is the present-day attitude toward pronunciation. Those who fly to the dictionary to prove their pronunciation right, and their neighbor's wrong, may be astonished to learn that the editors declare emphatically they have no intention of moulding speech. Their task is to record speech, as they find it spoken by "the people," in this instance, the educated people, teachers, language experts, public lecturers, actors, and so forth, in different regions. William Rose Benét, in an article which appeared in The Saturday Review of Literature, regarding the Second Edition, tells of an editor in Amarillo, Texas, who, when asked how the best educated and most cultivated of the local people pronounced the name of the town, replied, "Educated and cultured people in our town pronounce the name Amarillo—and the rest of us do too."

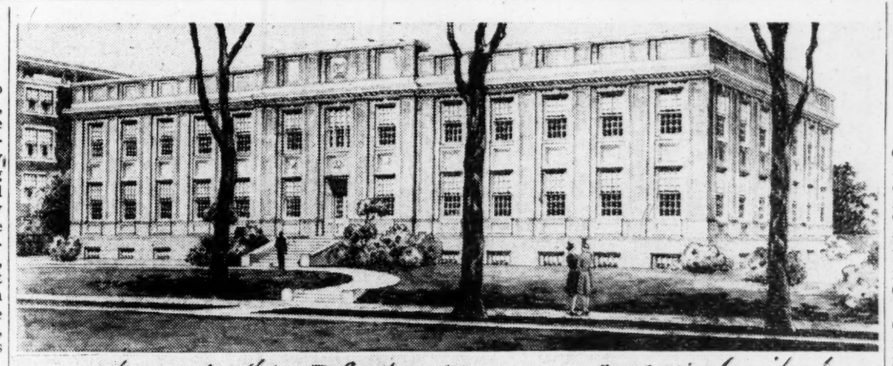
The publishers employ a permanent staff of 15 editors who, between the appearance of one edition and the next, usually a period of about 25 years, spend their time reading in every conceivable field of serious literature, and making notations of new words or new meanings for old words.

Small Volume

Webster's first dictionary was a small volume of 408 pages and went by the title of "A Compendious Dictionary of the English Language." It was published in 1806. His next book, "An American Dictionary of the English Language," appeared in 1828. It contained 70,000 words, nearly twice as many as the first, but was too large, and too costly, at $20 the set, to become popular. His second edition in 1840 also had a small sale, and the dictionary was on the shelf financially until, at Webster's passing in 1843, the Merriam brothers bought the unsold copies and the publication rights. Their revised edition was put on the market, in 1847, at $6 a copy, and it was a success. In 1859 they added a supplement of classified illustrations, a list of new words and a table of synonyms.

The "Unabridged" edition, which made its appearance in 1864, under the supervision of Dr. Noah Porter, later President of Yale University, had a vocabulary of 114,000 words. In 1879, for the first time, a pronouncing biographical dictionary of 10,000 persons was included. The pronouncing gazetteer was introduced in 1884. In 1890 came "Webster's International Dictionary," and in 1909 the "Webster's New International Dictionary," with more than 442,000 entries; and in 1934 its Second Edition.

For the first time in the history of the firm it is to have its own building, by the first of June. It is under construction and will be number 47 Federal Street. The exterior, of red brick, will follow the simple Georgian style, and the architect, it is reported, found inspiration for his design in the Old West Church, Cambridge Street, Boston, constructed about the time of the publication of the "unabridged" dictionary of 1828.



Brachial a brahial [=Lat. brachium, from the Celtic braich, brae the arm] Pertaining to nearby
Belonging to the arm: as the brachial artery. Rogers. Dietz.

Brachiate a brahiate [In brahial] In botany, having branches in pairs, decussated, all nearly horizontal, each pair at right angles with the next. Martyn.

Brachman, or brachmin n brahman. An ancient philosopher of India: The brachmans are a branch of the ancient gymnosophists. Immutable for the serenity of their airs & manners. Enyc.

Brachygrapher. n [In the next word] Writer in short hand. Gayton

Brachygraphy. n brahigraphy [Gr. Βραχυς, short, γραφω, to write] The art or practice of writing in short hand. Johnson

Wallace E. Dibble, Architect

Home of a New Dictionary

Top—The new building of the G. & C. Merriam Company, publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, now in process of construction and to be ready for occupancy June 1. Bottom—A page from the manuscript of Noah Webster's 1828 Unabridged Dictionary.

Springfield's Two Colleges Have Set Their Goals High

Springfield has two colleges, both of them sincere and unspectacular institutions based on the Christian doctrine of service to all mankind, and both of them founded in 1885. They are The American International College, and Springfield College, the corporate name of which is International Young Men's Christian Association College.

The main purpose of Springfield College is to educate young men for the "leadership of youth." It is recognized as the home of professional physical education, and its students are much in demand by camp directors. More than physical training, however, its curriculum aims to equip men to go out into the world and help to build a society "characterized by peace, justice and freedom." It has three divisions—the natural sciences including astronomy, physics, biology and chemistry; the social sciences including anthropology, psychology, sociology, history, economics and government; and the humanities, embracing language and literature, the arts, philosophy, education and religion.

Not Sectarian

"The College," says Dr. Ernest Best, its President, "endeavors to be religious, but is not sectarian. It is liberal in its teaching, but positive in its faith about the reality of God and the validity of the central teachings of Jesus. It seeks to enlist its students in the age-long crusade for a brave new world, for a better race and a better social order and to send them out as skilled workmen who cannot be discouraged because they are rooted and grounded in an adequate social and religious philosophy."

There are no wealthy students at Springfield. Most of them are earning, or have already earned, a good part of their tuition, which is modest, with a minimum charge of $300 a year. Adding the cost of board and lodging, books and incidentals, the student must count on an annual sum of between $725 and $875. There are about 650 students enrolled, and the summer school usually numbers 150. It is hoped that 800 will eventually enroll, but no more, for that is as many as can be accommodated with present equipment, and there is no desire to build a large college.

The college campus is most attractive, spreading over more than 200 acres along the shore of Lake Massasoit, known to the natives by the name of Watershops Pond, a stretch of water formed by backwaters due to the damming of Mill Creek to serve the armory, of which George Washington selected the site. The first building of the college, which was founded by the Rev. David Allen Reed, as the School for Christian Workers, was located in Winchester Square. There the game of basketball was invented.

Incorporated in 1890

In 1890 it was separately incorporated as the International Young Men's Christian Association Training School. It has always drawn its student body from all parts of the country, and its alumni are to be found serving in 40 different countries. Throughout the city of Springfield its undergraduates find activity of a laboratory nature in the various boys' clubs and in the classes and societies of the central Young Men's Christian Association, and its branches.

Dr. Best, who has been President since 1937, is a native of Chatham, Ontario. His father was Inspector of Schools for the Province of Manitoba. Graduated from Springfield College in 1911, Dr. Best then studied at New York University and Union Theological Seminary. In 1914 he received his master of pedagogy degree from New York University, and in 1919 the honorary degree of master of humanics from Springfield. He was awarded the Tarbell Medallion for outstanding service to Springfield College, in 1936.

From 1913 to 1916, when he enlisted in the Canadian expeditionary army, he was at Springfield, as professor of religious education and director of normal practice. From 1920 to 1929 he was professor of religious education in the Cooperating Theological Colleges in Montreal, and a lecturer at McGill University. In 1929 he was appointed director of the Far Eastern Survey of Y. M. C. A.'s and Y. W. C. A.'s, and on this assignment spent one year in the Orient. He returned to Toronto to accept the Secretaryship of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A.'s in Canada, which post he held until offered the Presidency of Springfield College.

International College Starts Youth on the Way to Service

In the residential Hill section of Springfield, about two miles from the center of the city, stands a group of tidy Georgian buildings representing what Dr. Chester Stowe McGown, its President, calls "a service college." The present enrollment of 800 students, the largest in the institution's history, consists of 506 men and 294 women, for The American International College is co-educational. Most of them are young citizens of Springfield and most of them find it necessary to "work their way" or part of their way through college.

Most of them are American, and this is a very interesting fact, for it shows how changed is the institution's status in the field of education since it was founded in 1885, as the French-Protestant College. Today the student body is about half Protestant and half Roman Catholic, for the College is non-sectarian.

A. I. C. has a unique history. Started in Lowell, Massachusetts, by Calvin Amaron, pastor of the French-Protestant Church, the College was designed to provide education for a vast immigrant group of French Canadians who lacked educational advantages.

Moved to Springfield

Financially unable to continue this educational work in Lowell, the trustees agreed to move to Springfield where sufficient funds were collected to erect a building, completed in 1889. The first graduate, and the only one from the "French-Protestant College" was Samuel E. Lord, in 1894. He is a lawyer in Providence. The year of his graduation the college was renamed "French-American College."

The pioneer workers, Mr. and Mrs. Amaron, and the latter's sister, spent their lives in the service of the College. It is a pathetic story of inadequate resources, overwork and a supreme devotion to the cause of helping the less fortunate population flowing into the Connecticut Valley to work in the cotton mills.

As time went on other foreign-born people flocked to Springfield, with a comparable need of learning the English language and the rudiments of Americanism. When Dr. McGown became Chancellor in 1911, and later, President, funds were obtained for expansion. He organized three departments: one emphasizing training in English and citizenship; another offering the equivalent of high school training; and a third a College Department.

During the period of this expansion there were as many as 33 nationalities on the campus, in friendly and co-operative relation to one another. Restrictive immigration legislation, however, removed the need which had been especially considered, and it was then that Dr. McGown introduced a regular college curriculum. High school graduates in Springfield began to crowd into the classrooms, and today the College is recognized by leading undergraduate, graduate and professional schools in all sections of the United States.

Four Schools

The College has four distinct schools—those of the Arts and Sciences, Public Affairs, Business Administration, and Education. It is prepared to offer pre-professional courses for students planning to enter such fields as theology, law, medicine, nursing, dentistry and social service. Tuition is $225 for the school year, and it is estimated that a sum of $270 covers the cost of the non-resident students, who are in the majority since it is the local population from which the A. I. C. student body is largely obtained.

"Our aim," said Dr. McGown to the writer, "is to help young people who cannot afford to go to the more expensive colleges, but who have ambition and good intellects, and to whom education means everything. We try to make our courses cultural, yes, but also as practical as possible, for during the four years they are with us the students must be equipped to go out and earn a living. This is a service college, and we are trying to serve. I am confident we could have at least 1,000 students here if we had the buildings for them. These young people are very much worth while."

Dr. McGown, connected with the College for the past 30 years, is a native of Lawrence, Massachusetts. He was graduated in 1897 from the International Young Men's Christian Association College, now known as Springfield College.

Buying Agent Up to Council In Springfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Centralized purchasing, approved last fall by the voters, will become effective here as soon as a proposed ordinance is approved by the City Council.

The draft of the ordinance is now in the hands of Louis K. McNally, assistant counsel to the State House of Representatives, for an opinion on whether any of the sections conflict with existing statutes and, if they do, how they may be corrected.

"All we want now is assurance that the ordinance will not conflict with statutes," said Alderman W. Lee Costigan, chairman of the Council Purchasing Committee. "Then we will be ready to submit the measure to the Council and once it is adopted by that body, the steps toward appointment of the purchasing agent and start of the system can be taken."

About $1,500,000 is spent annually by Springfield for supplies for its 30 departments, Mr. Costigan has estimated, and he has expressed a hope that savings will amount to about 10 to 20 per cent when the plan is in full swing.

Question on Schools

Among the questions raised regarding the proposed ordinance is whether it may be applied to the School and Water Departments. Members of the Purchasing Committee feel that every municipal department should come under its provisions, but Dr. John H. Granrud, Superintendent of Schools, claims that several provisions will abrogate authority now vested in the School Committee.

Although willing to co-operate in carrying out the mandate of the citizens, Dr. Granrud said he would have preferred that the School Department be allowed to continue with its own purchasing agent, just as is done in a number of cities where municipal purchasing agents have been engaged.

Under the ordinance, which has 18 sections, the Mayor would appoint a purchasing agent and a deputy agent, contingent on Aldermanic confirmation, both to have at least five years' experience. The first terms would be from the date of appointment to Jan. 1, 1945, and subsequent terms would be for six years.

Bids Competitive

All expenditures for supplies or contractual services amounting to $1,000 or more would be on written contract, signed by the purchasing agent and the Mayor. Machinery is proposed for competitive bidding.

Emergency purchases may be made "where immediate procurement is essential to prevent delays in the work of the using agency which may vitally affect the life, health or convenience, or rising pare, adopt, promulgate and enforce market conditions."

A revolving fund would be provided by the City Council to finance purchase and storage of purchases. Another duty of the agent would be to "classify all the supplies, materials and equipment used by the various departments of the city government; to adopt standards as to the minimum number of quantities, sizes and varieties of commodities consistent with the successful operation of the city government, and prewritten specifications of all such standard commodities which are used in common by two or more city agencies."

Splitting of orders "to evade" contract provisions of the ordinance would be forbidden.

Opinions that Springfield's ordinance will withstand legal tests have been expressed by Russell Forbes, Commissioner of Purchasing in New York, a leader in his field, and the Milwaukee Purchasing Commissioner, to whom copies of the ordinance were sent.

Mounted Girl Scout Troop in Training

LONGMEADOW, Mass., April 26—New England's only mounted Girl Scout troop has its headquarters in this little town.

The 15 girls don't just ride. They groom and feed the horses and see that the stables are in order, as their instructor, Miss Josephine Cotter, "The Colonel," emphasizes that love of horses and proper care should be of the greatest importance to riders.

Did you know that the
W. F. COOK COAL CO., Inc.
is the oldest coal company in the Springfield district having been in the fuel business for more than fifty years? They have the reputation of giving excellent service and carrying high-grade fuel. Their prices are much lower than most coal dealers in this vicinity.
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"Ripple-Rounder"
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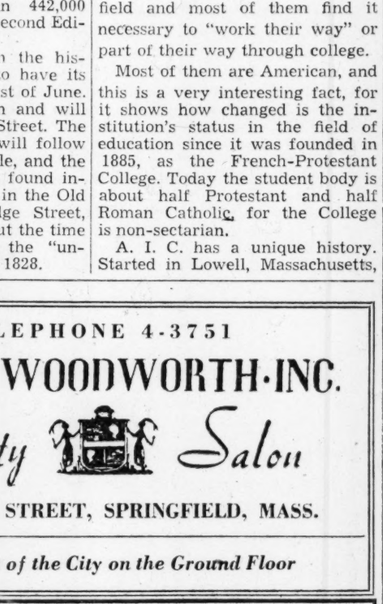

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Springfield, Where Northern and Southern New England Influence's Merge

Springfield Today Reaping Fruits of Stick-to-itiveness

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — The motto of Springfield is "Stick to it!" History records but one instance of wavering when, after "King Philip," Chief of the Wampanoags, and his red warriors had burned the town, the settlers were tempted to move away. That was in 1675. But the leader of the Colonists, "the worshipful Major Pynchon Esquire," son of the founder of the original plantation, wrote to Governor Leverett, "I resolve to attend what God calls me to do and to stick to it as long as I can. . . ."

Today about 150,000 persons are reaping the benefits of a community established by those who "stuck to it." Hitler would have a hard time trying to take Springfield under his "protecting" wing. If there is one thing heartening to the traveler in the United States it is local pride in a town or city. Springfield is nearly as provincial as New York in that respect, and anyone familiar with Manhattan knows that even though the inhabitant can't stop a minute to tell you that he can't stop a minute, he can stop a minute to inform you that there's only one place to live in, search you the world over, and that place is New York.

The chambermaid who said to the writer, "This is a nice place to live, and this is the best hotel," would have won the hearts of the Chamber of Commerce as she added coaxingly, "You could live here comfortable in one o' them kitchenette suites. I know people likes to get their own breakfast, and it's cheaper." So would the hotel waitress who sent out to The Waldorf for a doughnut, at the bidding of a guest whose tastes were simple. Not a doughnut was to be found on the hotel premises, though frogs' legs appeared on the menu, which gives some idea of the broad ethnic scope of Springfield.

Atmosphere of Friendship

If ever a community has drawn out of its citizens the rich racial cultures and inheritances of ability, from both the old world and the new, it is Springfield. The first impression one receives on entering this industrial city on the banks of the Connecticut River, in southwestern Massachusetts, is of a simple friendliness utterly devoid of self-consciousness. There is a quiet sense of equality in the air which reminds one of Paris; and one can readily believe that while three-fourths of the population are not of Yankee stock, the integration is as harmonious as it was 300 years ago, when the little band of settlers, traveling from Roxbury, under the leadership of William Pynchon, formerly of Springfield, England, bought from the Agawam Indians the land for the new plantation, and paid them 10 fathom of wampum, 10 coats, 10 hoes, 10 hatchets and 10 knives. A recent roll call of the 19 Councilors in the City Hall indicates a group comprising six of Irish descent, one of French, one of Polish, one of Jewish, one of Italian, one of Canadian, one of Scottish, and seven of Yankee origin. The eight aldermen are listed as one Jew, two persons of Irish parentage, two French and three Yankees. The major portion of skilled labor in the metal industries, by which Springfield gains a good deal of its wealth, appears to be Polish. Some of it is Portuguese. The latter, it is said, will rise with enthusiasm to employ a new system, a novel device. When it is proved practicable, the Polish workman's power to endure for a long time, and to enjoy a process which might come to spell monotony to a character less stable, will carry the work along. French Canadians also supply a considerable part of skilled labor.

Springfield began its existence as a trading center. William Pynchon bought furs and hides from the Indians and sold them to other parts of the country and to England. There may be a few rabbit and there are certainly squirrel to be found still in those long coverts stretches of woodland which make the Connecticut Valley a pleasant approach to Springfield from Boston and from Hartford, but of beaver and bear there are none, and the city's exports are the fruits of its innumerable machines. Business conditions are evidently better this spring than they have been for some time. A survey of 60 of the leading industries shows an increase in factory employment of nearly 4,000 persons since April a year ago. The Package Machinery Company, the Monsanto Chemical Company, the Fisk plant of the United States Rubber Company, the Van Norman Machine Tool Company, and the Indian Motorcycle Company have come close to peak production.

Retail Business Gains

An aggregate business of $1,250,000 in 40 retail stores of the city during February showed an increased income of 13 per cent over business of the corresponding month a year ago. Machines and machine-made products are the economic life-blood of Springfield. It is natural that its people should point with pride in their workmanship to such commodities as Westinghouse refrigerators, Chapman valves, American Bosch water heaters, Milton Bradley toys, Indian motorcycles (the "traffic cop" kind), Fisk tires, Strathmore stationery, Spalding tennis balls, Gilbert & Barker oil burners, and Webster's dictionary. "There are no better firms anywhere," said one citizen. Serving many of the manufacturers, for one thing, is the Springfield Foundry Company, at Indian Orchard, on the outskirts of Springfield. While this firm's own personnel numbers only between 50 and 100, it furnishes many thousands of employees in the metals industries of the city with the basic products such as bronze, iron, brass and aluminum castings, of first quality. It has been doing this since 1854. When foundries in many other cities closed during the depression, those of Springfield managed to keep going, and now, it is reported, the metals industry is flourishing again.

The largest number of employees, from 2,000 to 3,000, appears on the pay roll of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, whose plant at East Springfield is a subsidiary of the main factory in Pittsburgh. This branch was established in 1915, and its chief product at that time was rifles for the Russian Army. Tunnels used for the testing of guns still run underneath the original building. Together with the Mansfield, Ohio, branch factory, it comprises the company's merchandising division. The two plants turn out all the household equipment such as electric ranges, water heaters, vacuum cleaners, toasters, coffee percolators, electric grills, irons and home air-conditioning appliances which the firm supplies. Electric refrigerators have, during the past 10 years, come to be the main production. The engineering department alone gives employment to 130 draftsmen and engineers responsible for new designs. Every radio listener is familiar with the Westinghouse station, WBZA, in the Hotel Kimball, Springfield.

Verse Immortalizes Armory

Next in size of personnel perhaps comes the United States Armory, proud at the moment of its new Garand rifle, and famous for the old "Springfield rifle" of the Civil War. The arsenal, with its tower more than 88 feet high, marks the choice of George Washington; and history was made around Watershops Pond and Armory Hill. Longfellow immortalized it in his poem "The Arsenal at Springfield." One stanza of that piece which he wrote after climbing the tower, to obtain the view of the city, might well be recalled today:

> Were half the power, that fills the world with terror,
> Were half the wealth, bestowed on camps and courts,
> Given to redeem the human mind from error,
> There were no need of arsenals nor forts;"

New industries are coming to the City. The National Box Company of Chicopee, for one, has leased the property of the old Railroad Young Men's Christian Association, at West Springfield, and will begin producing there the first of May, with its present staff of 50 persons, most of them residents of Chicopee. The original town of Springfield embraced the present areas of Chicopee, Holyoke, West Springfield, Agawam, Ludlow, Wilbraham, Hampden and Longmeadow. While the City has at least two fine, large department stores, the hope has been expressed, particularly by the women of the community, that other first-class retail stores will set up shops there. Springfield has an abundance of the chain store variety of emporium; and what amounts to magnificence in five-and-ten-cent stores.

Although agriculture is no part of the City itself Springfield serves as a market for a widespread farming area in Hampden County and throughout western Massachusetts. Only 92 miles from Boston, 102 miles from Albany and 136 miles from New York City, Springfield is a busy station on three railroad systems—the Boston & Albany, the Boston & Maine, and the New York, New Haven and Hartford. The annual Eastern States Exposition, organized in 1916, is held the third week in September, and serves industrial, agricultural and educational institutions.

Storrowtown Attracts

A mile from the center, the exhibition ground of about 175 acres incloses a coliseum which seats 5,600 persons, and permanent buildings representing the states of Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, Connecticut and New Hampshire. Storrowtown, the gift of Mrs. James J. Storrow of Boston, is located on the grounds. Many summer tourists delight to visit the model of New England Colonial village life, with its genuine early American buildings, removed from various parts of the countryside, restored and set up here, around an old-fashioned village green. Contre-danses on the green, to the tune of village fiddlers, are a feature of week-end activities in the summertime.

For an extensive view of the city, taking in four bridges across the Connecticut River, a ridge of the Wilbraham Mountains, and the edge of the Berkshires, the visitor should ascend the campanile, 300 feet in height, rising gracefully between two stately municipal buildings in Court Square. The auditorium to the left of the campanile, with its convention hall seating 4,000, is outwardly a duplicate of the right-hand building which contains the offices of Administration, those of the Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors and so forth. The group is of Indiana limestone, of classical and Renaissance architecture. The interiors are rich with marble from Greece. Italy and the states of Georgia and Vermont.

Noted Public Library

The city's public library, established in 1857, now has a collection of more than 470,000 volumes. It was one of the first in the country to introduce the open stack system. Near-by is the statue of "The Puritan," by St. Gaudens, erected by Chester W. Chapin, in honor of his ancestor, Deacon Samuel Chapin, one of Springfield's founders.

On a low green hill which rises behind the library stretches a stately group of buildings, including three museums—the Museum of Fine Arts, a painting gallery opened in 1933; the George Walter Vincent Smith Art Gallery, with its collection of oriental lacquers, armory, pottery, cloisonnés, jades and bronzes; and the Museum of Natural History, where the first American-built projection planetarium was installed.

The City Government functions in bicameral form, the Mayor, a board of Aldermen, and a Common Council being elected by popular vote. The present Mayor, Roger Lowell Putnam, Democrat, is serving the traditional second, two-year term. There is a rumor that he intends to be a candidate for Lieutenant Governor in the fall, but all he has been reported to answer on the subject is, "I appreciate the compliment, but further than that have nothing to say." A native of Boston, he was graduated from Harvard University in 1915, and later studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is President of the Package Machinery Company of Springfield.

©Fairchild Aerial Surveys from Wide World

Industrial Metropolis of Central Massachusetts

Aerial view of the business district of Springfield, looking east. In the foreground is the Memorial Bridge across the Connecticut River.

Museum of Natural History Housed in Handsome Building

One of the most beautiful buildings of the group in the quadrangle behind the City Library in Springfield is that of the Museum of Natural History. Opened in 1934, it is the fourth home of a constantly increasing collection of specimens of which the nucleus was a small treasure of antiquities brought from Europe by a Springfield citizen, Daniel L. Harris, in 1859.

It was at the house of Mr. Harris that he, Reuben A. Chapman, John L. King and George A. Otis, Jr., solemnly noted that hardly a town of 5,000 inhabitants, in northern European countries, was without its museum of natural history or of art, and that Springfield could certainly find among its citizens enough to furnish the rising generation with the means of studying the fauna and flora, the rocks and minerals, particularly of their own Connecticut Valley region, and to "open to them the doors of endless innocent recreation."

Library Branch

The first "Ethnological and Natural History Museum" was a branch of the City Library Association, and until 1871 they both occupied rooms in the City Hall. The Springfield Republican supported this new cultural endeavor and published detailed instructions to be followed by those citizens who wished to help by catching and presenting local shellfish, reptiles and insects and by keeping their eyes open for fossils.

A typical column of the period reads, "Cuttlefish and squids should be preserved in alcohol. The land snails will be found best in early spring, under moss, leaves, decaying wood, in damp places, and under the shade of forests. . . . They should be labeled, wrapped in paper, and packed in cotton. . . . All vestiges of extinct animals and vegetables, bones, teeth, shells, impressions in coal shales and slates, in sandstone and limestone, are earnestly solicited. The attention of persons at a distance, who reside near quarries, excavations for canals or railroads or mines, and who take an interest in the museum, is particularly invited to this subject."

Collection Moved

When the Art Museum, now the George Walter Vincent Smith Gallery, was opened in 1896, the natural history collections were moved to a room reserved for them in that building, and remained there until 1899. Then the Science Building was erected, and the Museum of Natural History had its own premises. The present edifice, finished in 1934, contains 10 galleries, in which are to be found natural history collections in departmental arrangement, the Seymour Planetarium, alcoves of astronomy, an aquarium of 15 tanks, habitat groups with backgrounds by Frank M. Mackenzie, murals illustrating the ethnic origins of life along the shores of the Connecticut, and classrooms, where the Museum carries on an extensive educational work

Life-size models of Indians at work, preparing stone bowls from a steatite boulder found in North Wilbraham, make the visitor halt as he enters the galleries. For a moment he feels that time has rolled backward and he is among members of the Agawam tribe with whom the city's founder, William Pynchon, made his friendly bargains. These figures are the work of Frank Korkosz, who also built the great planetarium equipped with modern projector, which has brought thousands of persons to the Museum. Among its newer features is the aurora borealis, beautiful and realistic and said by visiting astronomers to be unequalled.

Springfield's Fine Museums Both Liberally Endowed Gifts

Springfield owes to former citizens two art museums, liberally endowed, both centers of education in the community. One is the Springfield Museum of Fine Arts, a dignified limestone building of contemporary simplicity of architecture, opened in the autumn of 1933, and the other the George Walter Vincent Smith Art Gallery, a Venetian style of edifice in yellow Pompeiian brick, completed in 1896. The latter primarily went by the name of "The Art Museum" until the new institution appeared and, to avoid confusion, it was agreed to change the name.

Both are somewhat restricted by the nature of the bequests. The Museum of Fine Arts is a gift to the city from the late James Philip Gray and Mrs. Gray, and since the terms of the wills stipulated that the money thus contributed be used for the purchase of "the most valuable, meritorious, artistic, and high class oil paintings obtainable," funds for water colors, sculpture and other objects must be found elsewhere. Gradually, by gift as well as by purchase, the galleries grow richer in collections.

Numerous French Paintings

The French painters of the nineteenth century are well represented. One of the treasures of the Museum is the portrait of Madame de Servan by Jacques Louis David. Among the works brought together during its first few years are "Environs de Naples" by Camille Corot, a "Landscape" by Constable, and Turner's "View of Florence." In 1937 the "Madonna and Child" by Giovanni Battista Tiepolo was acquired. During 1938 the Museum added "Salome with the Head of John the Baptist," by the Baroque master of Bologna, Giuseppe Maria Crespi; "Flight into Egypt" by the eighteenth century Venetian, Sebastiano Ricci, and "Portrait of a Young Man Clad in the Polish Fashion" by another Venetian of the same period, Giovanni Battista Piazzetta, as well as a number of other famous works.

Educational work has always flourished in the Museum. Loan exhibitions, lectures, European films, and radio talks by the staff have made their cultural contribution. Many of the lectures have been delivered by John Lee Clarke, Jr., who, until he resigned from office recently, has served as Director. Who his successor is to be has not yet been announced.

The Museum is open free to the public, daily, except on Monday, from 1 until 4:30 o'clock, and on Sundays from 2 until 5.

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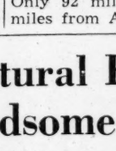
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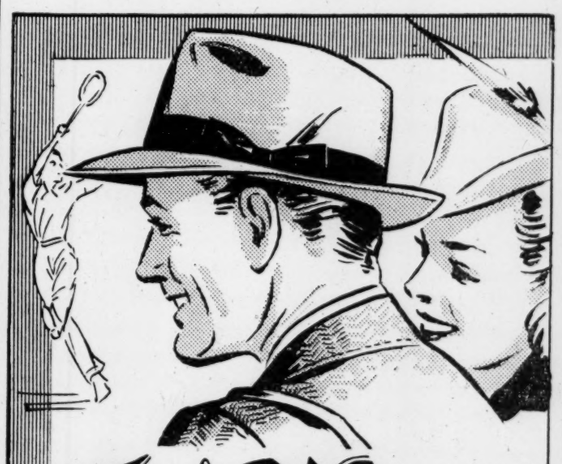

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	900,000
Previous day's sales	815,420
1940 volume to date	70,059,308
1939 volume to date	81,852,165

Stock Market Is Generally Lower Today

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—Scattered specialties held their own in today's stock market but leaders generally backed into lower territory.

Steels, motors, mail orders and coppers conceded fractions to more than a point at the worst. There were mild recoveries near the final hour. Dealings, lively for a while in the forenoon, tapered off after midday. Transfers were at the rate of about 900,000 shares.

Business news had its illuminating spots, especially first quarter steel figures, but the industrial outlook still was cloudy enough to keep potential stock buyers wary. The puzzling warfare in Norway continued as a speculative damper, brokers said.

Under water most of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Anaconda, Kennecott, Southern Railway, Santa Fe and Safeway Stores.

In the resistant division were Ex-Cell-O Corp., Lockheed, Savage Arms, International Paper preferred, Du Pont, Baldwin Locomotive and American Car & Foundry.

Aluminum of America was supported in the curb, along with Heyden Chemical, Electric Bond & Share and Fairchild Engine. In arrears were Jones & Laughlin, Creole Petroleum and Gulf Oil.

Bond Market Uneven

The bond market lacked vitality to move far in either direction today with trading at a slow pace in all groups.

Going into the final hour there were more fractional losses than gains with many ordinarily active loans holding unchanged from Thursday's close.

In sharp contrast to the vacillating behavior of most corporates was a quick run-up in Union Pacific liens following reports the carrier planned refunding of $85,000,000 in 4 and 5 per cent bonds at lower interest rates.

Union Pacific 3½s of '70 and 3½s of '71 each rose a point or more.

Lower priced rails, helped earlier this week by hopes of favorable legislation in Congress, displayed little resistance to mild pressure.

Trimmed fractions were such loans as Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, Nickel Plate 4½s, N. Y. Central 5s, and Rock Island general 4s of '88.

Erie general 6s countered the trend with a sizable gain and Anaconda Copper 4½s and Third Avenue adjusted 5s of '60 moved up.

Most Japanese bonds improved in the foreign list. Balancing such gains were losses in Italian and British Empire issues.

The market for U. S. Governments brightened a bit and gains ranging to around ¼ point were scored.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The securities market steadied late today after opening declines. British Government bonds recovered all of morning ... and kaffirs responded to late local buying. Rails were unsettled by labor and budget uncertainties. Brewery and heavy industrial stocks moved up but tobaccos showed further weakness and textile shares continued downward. Royal Dutch was a soft spot among well maintained oils. Japanese loans fell back in the foreign bond market.

Paris: Firm prices for rentes offset droopy tendencies in other sections of the Bourse today. Speculative enthusiasm was curbed by the approaching week-end and month-end settlement.

Amsterdam: Buyers withdrew almost completely in the Bourse and losses running to 6 points for domestic stocks appeared, only a shade above the day's lows. American issues ended unchanged to a shade higher after midday hesitancy.

Liverpool: Cotton futures advanced 3 to 5 points today, helped by an upturn at Bombay. Offerings were limited.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, April 26

	Today	PrevDay	Parity
Europe			
Sterling	$3.513/16	$3.513/16	$4.8397
Demand	$3.513/16	$3.511/16	$4.8397
Cables			
France—franc	.0199	.0199¼	*
Belgium—belga	.1689	.1688	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2243	.2243	$
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5309	.5309	$
Sweden—krona	.2340	.2350	.4547
Norway—krone	††	††	.4537
Denmark—krone	††	††	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0068	.0068	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0200x	.0220x	.0428
Hungary—pengo	.1763x	.1765x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0345x	.0345x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0055x	.0055x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*	.2310	.2310	.7187
Brazil—milreis*	.0510	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.1750	.1750	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3035	.3035	.6180
Java—florin	.5368	.5368	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2187	.2175	*
Shanghai—dol	.0612	.0612	*
Sts S'lmnts—dol	.4150	.4150	.9613
Phil Isinds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8462	.8425	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1675x	.1675x	$

* Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. † Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately 3.02263 as of March 1. ‡ Free market. $ Parity changed; new value not yet determined. * Paper rate. †† Not quoted. x Nominal.

Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., lock makers, reported net profit for the March quarter of $214,022, or 44 cents a share, compared with $6,605, or one cent a share, in the like 1939 period.

—1940— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	67	Abbott (1.60a)	2	68¾	68¾	68¾	— ½
52½	45	Acme Steel (3)	2	49	49	49	—1
9	7⅛	Adams Express	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
27½	21	Adam-Millis(1)	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	Apr24
19½	17	Addressog (1.40)	4	17½	17¼	17½	+ ½
58⅛	48	Air Reduct (1a)	15	48¾	48⅛	48⅛	—1⅜
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr26
7	6	Alaska Jun (.60)	6	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	¾	Alleghany Corp	3	⅞	¾	¾	
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	1	11	11	11	— ½
14⅝	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	9	12¼	12	12	— ⅝
17¼	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
25¼	18¼	Alleg-L Sti (¼e)	27	24⅜	23⅞	24⅛	— ½
12¾	9⅛	Allen Ind (¼e)	17	12¼	11¼	12¼	+1
18⅞	171	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	179	178½	179	Apr25
14	11¾	Allied Kid (.80)	2	12⅞	12½	12½	Apr23
16¾	13½	Allied Mills	23	16⅛	15½	15½	— ¾
9⅜	7¾	Allied Stores		8⅛	8⅛	b	— ⅛
72	63¾	Allied Str pf (5)		73	71⅞	73	+1
41⅞	33¼	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	16	34¼	34	34⅛	— ⅝
16	13¼	Alpha Cem(½e)		13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ½
23⅜	18⅜	Amal Leather	6	23⅜	21¼	21¼	Apr25
18	14¼	Amal Leath pf	2	18	18	18	Apr23
58½	52	Amerada Cp (2)	3	56	56	56	Apr25
21	18	Am Ag Ch (.30e)	3	18	18	18	Apr25
7⅝	4⅛	Am Airlines	16	72¼	70¾	71⅛	—1⅜
12¾	9⅞	Am Bank Note	8	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ¼
8¾	5¼	Am Bosch	17	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
45¾	38¼	Am Br Sh (.30e)	3	40½	40	40	+ ½
116½	112	Am Can (4)	3	115¼	114½	115¼	+1
176½	169⅜	Am Can pf (7)	1	173⅞	173⅞	173⅞	Apr23
32½	23½	Am Car & Fdy	106	29⅜	28	28¼	— ¾
51¾	38½	Am Car pf	12	50¼	48½	48¾	
23½	19¼	Am Ch&C (.80e)	2	22	21½	21½	— ¾
112½	106	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	112½	111¾	112½	Apr22
138	133	Am Chicle (4a)	2	138	138	138	Apr17
9¾	6	Am Coltype(¾e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Apr16
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	20	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
15¼	10½	Am Crystal Sug	3	14	14	14	
5¼	2½	Am Encaus Til	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
6⅝	5	Am European	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Apr16
2⅜	1½	Am & For Pow	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
24¼	18	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	2	21⅛	21	21	— ⅜
28¼	21¼	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	9	25½	25⅜	25½	— ¼
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
453⅜	287⅜	Am Haw SS (1)	32	44	42¼	42¾	—1¼
6⅝	4⅛	Am Hide & Lea	12	6	5¾	5¾	— ½
38	32⅝	Am H & L pf (3)	4	38	38	38	Apr22
66¼	56¼	Am Home(2.40)	6	64½	64⅛	64⅛	— ⅜
37⅜	23⅜	Am Ice	3	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
35	24¼	Am Ice pf(½e)	4	31½	31½	31½	—1½
6⅝	5	Am Internat'l	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
44	40½	Am Inv Ill(2.40)	1	45	45	45	+1
55⅛	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	55	55	55	Apr25
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	6	20⅜	20	20¼	— ½
63	51⅛	Am Loco pf (1k)	3	61	61	61	
14⅞	13	Am M & F (.80)	4	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅜
33⅜	25⅜	Am M & Metal	6	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	Apr25
25	21½	Am Metal (¾e)	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
121	116	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	116	116	116	Apr20
5¼	5	Am Power & Lt	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
63¼	51¼	APL $6 pf (2¼k)	4	56⅛	56	56	— ½
54	43	APL $5 pf(1⅞k)	8	47¼	46¾	47	— ¼
10⅜	8¼	Am Rad & St S	65	8⅜	8	8	— ¼
17½	13⅝	Am Roll Mill	10	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ⅝
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	1	67	67	67	+ ½
12¾	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Apr20
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	Apr23
54	46	Am Sm & R (1e)	10	49¾	49	49	—1
147	142	Am S & R pf (7)	3	146½	146	146	Apr23
70	63½	Am Snuff (3a)	3	64¾	63½	63½	Apr18
33⅜	25¾	Am Steel F(½e)	26	29⅜	28⅜	28⅜	—1⅛
14⅝	12	Am Stores (¾e)	5	14	14	14	
17¼	15	Am Stove (½e)	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	Apr25
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	2	21¾	21½	21½	— ½
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	86⅞	88	88	—1½
16	14¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	Apr17
175¼	167¾	Am T & T (9)	15	172⅞	172½	172⅞	+ ⅛
89½	85	Am Tobacco (5)	8	89	88¾	88¾	— ½
91¾	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	3	90¾	90¼	90¾	+ ½
150½	144¾	Am Tob pf (6)	3	150½	150½	150½	Apr25
5¾	4¾	Am Type Fdrs	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
12⅜	8¾	Am Water Wks	7	10¼	10	10⅛	
101½	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	99	99	99	Apr19
12	7	Am Woolen	25	10⅜	9¾	10¼	— ¾
52½	39	Am Wool pf (3k)	7	48⅜	47¾	48	—1¼
8⅛	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	4	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	
45½	39	Am Z ppf(2½k)	4	45	45	45	Apr25
32	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	52	30¼	29¾	29¾	—1
41¼	35	Anacon W & C	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ⅜
22⅝	19	Anchor H (.15e)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
15¾	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Apr20
4¼	2⅛	A P W Paper	2	3½	3½	3½	Apr19
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	1	34½	34½	34½	— ⅛
110	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ¼
7⅝	5⅛	Armour Ill	78	7⅜	7	7⅛	— ¼
64¼	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	3	62½	62	62	
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	4	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	37	Arm Cork (½e)	4	42¼	41½	41½	— ½
11	10	Arnold C (⅜e)	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
9½	8	Artloom Corp	1	7½	7½	7½	— ½
9	7¼	Assd Dry Goods	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
78	74¾	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	75	75	75	Apr10
85	70	AsDG2pf(11½k)	2	76½	76	76	+1
45	36⅜	Associates In (2)	1	43½	43½	43½	Apr25
25¼	21½	Atch T & S F	15	22⅞	22⅛	22¼	— ⅞
57½	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	4	57	56¾	57	Apr25
23½	16¼	Atl Coast Line	19	17⅜	16¾	16⅞	— ¼
22⅜	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	3	20	20	20	Apr25
22¼	13¾	Atl G&W In pt	5	20	20	20	— ¾
23⅜	20½	Atl Refining (1)	12	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅛
110	107⅛	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107	107	107	— ¾
9⅞	8¾	Atlas Corp (½g)	7	9	9	9	
51	47	Atlas Cp pf (3)	11	48⅛	48	48⅛	+ ½
75	63	Atlas Pow (¾e)	7	76	74½	76	+3½
8⅝	6	Atlas Tack	4	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
2⅞	1½	Auburn Auto	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr25
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	7	4¼	4	4	— ¼
83⅜	0	Aviation Corp	41	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ¼
B							
18	14	Bald Loco ct	283	17½	16⅛	17¼	+ ⅞
6⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio	19	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
8	5¾	Balt & Ohio pf	6	6¾	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
14⅞	10	Bangor & Ar	12	12⅜	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
16⅜	13¾	Barber As (½e)	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
8⅜	7	Barker Bros		7	7	7	Apr19
13⅜	10¾	Barnsdall (.30e)	6	11½	11¼	11¼	
36¾	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1.4e)	6	36	34¾	34¾	—1½
35¾	26⅝	Beat Cream (1a)	6	33½	32¾	32¾	— ¾
112⅛	103⅜	Beat pt ww (5)	1	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	Apr22
127	120¾	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	121	121	121	Apr24
9⅞	9	Beld-Hem(.40e)	2	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
67½	63¾	BelgNRpt(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Apr24
36⅜	26⅜	Bendix Av(1e)	31	34¼	33½	33⅝	— ½
22½	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	7	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
56¾	54	Ben IndLpt(2½)	1	54	54	54	Apr25
39	35½	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	36½	36½	36½	— ⅞
84⅞	70⅛	Beth Steel (2¼e)	125	84	82⅛	82⅜	—1½
124½	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	4	124⅜	123	124⅜	+1⅛
34½	25⅛	Bigelow-S (1e)		25½	25½	25½	
22½	19½	Black&Dk (¼e)	2	20¾	20	20	— ¼
11⅜	5¼	Blaw-Knox	6	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	5	21	21	21	Apr24
28⅜	19⅛	Boeing Airplane	14	24⅜	24	24	—1
28	21½	Bohn A & B(¼e)	8	27¼	27	27	— ⅜
29¼	22	Bond Strs (1.60)	21	29⅛	28¼	28¼	— ¾
24¼	21⅜	Borden Co (.60e)	19	23⅛	23	23	— ¼
25⅞	21⅜	Borg-War (¾e)	11	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅜
2¾	-	Boston & Maine	2	2¼	2	2¼	Apr24
35¾	31⅛	Bower Roll B(3)	3	35¾	35	35	— ¾
7	6	Brew Corp (.60)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
12¾	10¼	Bridgeport B	61	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	
23¾	19⅛	Briggs Mfg (½e)	11	22⅞	22	22⅛	—1⅛
39⅝	30	Briggs & Str (3)	1	39	39	39	Apr18
53¾	51	Bristol M (2.40)	6	51	50¼	50¾	—1⅜
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
19¾	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	1	19	19	19	
24⅜	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	19	23½	22⅝	22⅝	— ¾
106	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	6	106	100	106	Apr25
63⅛	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	11	61¾	61⅝	61⅝	— ⅛
25½	20	Bkly Un G (½e)	6	21¼	20½	20½	— ¼
14⅞	13	Am M & F (.80)	4	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅜
33⅜	25⅜	Am M & Metal	6	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	Apr25
25	21½	Am Metal (¾e)	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
121	116	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	116	116	116	Apr20
5¼	5	Am Power & Lt	8	5½	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
63¼	51¼	APL $6 pf (2¼k)	4	56⅛	56	56	— ½
54	43	APL $5 pf(1⅞k)	8	47¼	46¾	47	— ¼
10⅜	8¼	Am Rad & St S	65	8⅜	8	8	— ¼
17½	13⅝	Am Roll Mill	10	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ⅝
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	1	67	67	67	+ ½
12¾	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Apr20
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	Apr23
54	46	Am Sm & R (1e)	10	49¾	49	49	—1
147	142	Am S & R pf (7)	3	146½	146	146	Apr23
70	63½	Am Snuff (3a)	3	64¾	63½	63½	Apr18
33⅜	25¾	Am Steel F(½e)	26	29⅜	28⅜	28⅜	—1⅛
14⅝	12	Am Stores (¾e)	5	14	14	14	
17¼	15	Am Stove (½e)	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	Apr25
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	2	21¾	21½	21½	— ½
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	86⅞	88	88	—1½
16	14¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	Apr17
175¼	167¾	Am T & T (9)	15	172⅞	172½	172⅞	+ ⅛
89½	85	Am Tobacco (5)	8	89	88¾	88¾	— ½
91¾	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	3	90¾	90¼	90¾	+ ½
150½	144¾	Am Tob pf (6)	3	150½	150½	150½	Apr25
5¾	4¾	Am Type Fdrs	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
12⅜	8¾	Am Water Wks	7	10¼	10	10⅛	
101½	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	99	99	99	Apr19
12	7	Am Woolen	25	10⅜	9¾	10¼	— ¾
52½	39	Am Wool pf (3k)	7	48⅜	47¾	48	—1¼
8⅛	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	4	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	
45½	39	Am Z ppf(2½k)	4	45	45	45	Apr25
32	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	52	30¼	29¾	29¾	—1
41¼	35	Anacon W & C	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ⅜
22⅝	19	Anchor H (.15e)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
15¾	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Apr20
4¼	2⅛	A P W Paper	2	3½	3½	3½	Apr19
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	1	34½	34½	34½	— ⅛
110	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ¼
7⅝	5⅛	Armour Ill	78	7⅜	7	7⅛	— ¼
64¼	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	3	62½	62	62	
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	4	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	37	Arm Cork (½e)	4	42¼	41½	41½	— ½
11	10	Arnold C (⅜e)	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
9½	8	Artloom Corp	1	7½	7½	7½	— ½
9	7¼	Assd Dry Goods	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
78	74¾	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	75	75	75	Apr10
85	70	AsDG2pf(11½k)	2	76½	76	76	+1
45	36⅜	Associates In (2)	1	43½	43½	43½	Apr25
25¼	21½	Atch T & S F	15	22⅞	22⅛	22¼	— ⅞
57½	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	4	57	56¾	57	Apr25
23½	16¼	Atl Coast Line	19	17⅜	16¾	16⅞	— ¼
22⅜	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	3	20	20	20	Apr25
22¼	13¾	Atl G&W In pt	5	20	20	20	— ¾
23⅜	20½	Atl Refining (1)	12	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅛
110	107⅛	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107	107	107	— ¾
9⅞	8¾	Atlas Corp (½g)	7	9	9	9	
51	47	Atlas Cp pf (3)	11	48⅛	48	48⅛	+ ½
75	63	Atlas Pow (¾e)	7	76	74½	76	+3½
8⅝	6	Atlas Tack	4	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
2⅞	1½	Auburn Auto	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr25
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	7	4¼	4	4	— ¼
83⅜	0	Aviation Corp	41	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ¼
B							
18	14	Bald Loco ct	283	17½	16⅛	17¼	+ ⅞
6⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio	19	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
8	5¾	Balt & Ohio pf	6	6¾	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
14⅞	10	Bangor & Ar	12	12⅜	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
16⅜	13¾	Barber As (½e)	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
8⅜	7	Barker Bros		7	7	7	Apr19
13⅜	10¾	Barnsdall (.30e)	6	11½	11¼	11¼	
36¾	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1.4e)	6	36	34¾	34¾	—1½
35¾	26⅝	Beat Cream (1a)	6	33½	32¾	32¾	— ¾
112⅛	103⅜	Beat pt ww (5)	1	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	Apr22
127	120¾	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	121	121	121	Apr24
9⅞	9	Beld-Hem(.40e)	2	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
67½	63¾	BelgNRpt(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Apr24
36⅜	26⅜	Bendix Av(1e)	31	34¼	33½	33⅝	— ½
22½	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	7	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
56¾	54	Ben IndLpt(2½)	1	54	54	54	Apr25
39	35½	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	36½	36½	36½	— ⅞
84⅞	70⅛	Beth Steel (2¼e)	125	84	82⅛	82⅜	—1½
124½	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	4	124⅜	123	124⅜	+1⅛
34½	25⅛	Bigelow-S (1e)		25½	25½	25½	
22½	19½	Black&Dk (¼e)	2	20¾	20	20	— ¼
11⅜	5¼	Blaw-Knox	6	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	5	21	21	21	Apr24
28⅜	19⅛	Boeing Airplane	14	24⅜	24	24	—1
28	21½	Bohn A & B(¼e)	8	27¼	27	27	— ⅜
29¼	22	Bond Strs (1.60)	21	29⅛	28¼	28¼	— ¾
24¼	21⅜	Borden Co (.60e)	19	23⅛	23	23	— ¼
25⅞	21⅜	Borg-War (¾e)	11	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅜
2¾	-	Boston & Maine	2	2¼	2	2¼	Apr24
35¾	31⅛	Bower Roll B(3)	3	35¾	35	35	— ¾
7	6	Brew Corp (.60)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
12¾	10¼	Bridgeport B	61	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	
23¾	19⅛	Briggs Mfg (½e)	11	22⅞	22	22⅛	—1⅛
39⅝	30	Briggs & Str (3)	1	39	39	39	Apr18
53¾	51	Bristol M (2.40)	6	51	50¼	50¾	—1⅜
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
19¾	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	1	19	19	19	
24⅜	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	19	23½	22⅝	22⅝	— ¾
106	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	6	106	100	106	Apr25
63⅛	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	11	61¾	61⅝	61⅝	— ⅛
25½	20	Bkly Un G (½e)	6	21¼	20½	20½	— ¼
14⅞	13	Am M & F (.80)	4	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅜
33⅜	25⅜	Am M & Metal	6	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	Apr25
25	21½	Am Metal (¾e)	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
121	116	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	116	116	116	Apr20
5¼	5	Am Power & Lt	8	5½	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
63¼	51

Commerce and Finance

United States Export Trade Balance Continues Extremely Large

Business and Industry

Bethlehem's Earnings Best In Many Years

NEW YORK (AP)—The Bethlehem Steel Corp. cut a slice of its wartime profits for shareholders by declaring a dividend of $1.25 a share on the common stock.

It was the largest single payment for the common since the company in December, 1937, disbursed $1.50 a share, partly to avoid the Federal levy then in existence on undistributed income.

Earnings Increase

Working on heavy orders taken in the autumn war buying rush, supplemented by the boom in shipbuilding and export sales, Bethlehem had the largest indicated first quarter income since World War years.

The profit for the three months ended March 31 totaled $10,891,139, equal to $3.02 a share on the common, compared with $2,409,059, or 17 cents a share, in the like period last year.

The previous banner initial quarter of the post-war years was established in 1930 with about $10,000,000 profit.

The steel industry's autumn production surge rolled up for Bethlehem a December quarter profit of $13,028,928, equal to $3.74 a share on the common.

In the wake of that rise in profits, the directors in January declared $1 a share on the common, making $2.25 disbursed so far this year. In 1939, riding the uptrend in shipbuilding and metal buying, the company paid to common stockholders 50 cents in September and $1 in December.

Bethlehem's veteran operating chief, Eugene G. Grace, remarked as reporters crowded around his desk in the company's downtown headquarters:

"I think the situation looks pretty good."

Orders Coming In

He suggested, however, that inventory accumulation during the splurge of war buying was somewhat larger than generally conceded.

Bethlehem's current operating rate of 74 per cent of capacity, Mr. Grace said, is being supported by incoming business.

Export sales, he added, have been on a rising scale, partly accounting for the improvement in earnings over last year.

Unfilled orders at the end of March were put at $255,802,117, compared with $287,002,024 at the close of 1939 and $192,040,906 at the finish of March, 1939.

The backlog, Mr. Grace said, contained no more shipbuilding business than was on the books at the end of 1939.

The latest common dividend was payable June 1 to stock of record May 10.

Lion Oil Sells 78 Wells In East Texas Field

DALLAS (AP)—Sale of 78 producing oil wells in the East Texas field, most of them in Gregg and Upshur Counties, by the Lion Oil Company of Eldorado, Ark., for $2,300,000 cash, was disclosed by the company.

The Tidewater Associated Oil Company bought 45 of the wells and the Gulf Refining Company the remaning half interest in 33 in which it already owned half interest.

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E. A. Brittenham

New Vice-President of International Harvester Co., in charge of foreign sales. He succeeds L. P. Thayer, who has retired. Mr. Brittenham has been director of foreign sales of the company for several years.

Greater Activity In Wool Market; Prices Strengthen

Weekly Wool Review

Better sentiment is noted in the market for raw wool. Well posted observers agree that the bottom of the decline in prices seems to have been reached—and passed. Sales are increasing in the primary markets of the West. In Texas alone, more than 1,000,000 pounds of Fall wool has been purchased by Boston houses within the past fortnight, it is estimated.

Woolen mills are taking more pulled and scoured wools. Demand for greasy pulled wools and for scoured wools has been sufficient to stiffen the price structure as much as 2 cents a pound for the better types of scoured wools.

Another facter tending to strengthen prices is the buying of wools still on the sheep's backs in the West and Northwest. In Pacific Coast states, new clip wools are selling in the range of 22 to 27 cents a pound, in the grease, many of the buyers being Eastern interests.

Medium fleece wools are stronger. Considerable wool is coming to Boston from Canada, just now, undoubtedly for combing, since Canadian customs have ordered that wools exported from Canada for combing may be returned free of duty.

Cancellation of the second allocation to the United States of 50,000 bales of Australian wool, leaves 75,000 bales allocated to this country, of which it is estimated that 60,000 bales have been purchased by this country.

New York Central To Issue Notes

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized the New York Central Railroad to issue $16,000,000 of promissory notes.

The railroad has $20,000,000 of outstanding 4 per cent notes falling due on April 30. It will pay the banks holding these notes 20 per cent in cash and the remainder in new notes.

Half of the new notes will bear interest of 3 per cent and the other half 3½ per cent.

The commission authorized the Joplin (Mo.) Union Depot Company to issue $650,000 of 3 per cent serial bonds to be sold at 102.689 per cent of par. These bonds will be used to retire an equal amount of 4½ per cent bonds falling due May 1.

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The FINANCIAL WORLD

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U. S. Steel $75,000,000 Issue Filed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A registration statement covering $75,000,000 of serial debentures maturing $2,500,000 semiannually from Nov. 1, 1940 to May 1, 1955, has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by the United States Steel Corporation. The interest rate will be announced later.

The public will be offered the debentures at par and the underwriting spread will be 1¼ per cent, the statement said. Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., of New York, headed the list of 113 underwriters.

The net proceeds from the sale of the debentures, together with approximately $24,559,617 of cash funds, are to be used to redeem on or before July 15, at 103 plus accrued interest, $95,140,000 of the corporation's 10-year 3¼ per cent debentures due on July 1, 1949. The amount required for such purpose will be $98,372,117. The remainder of the 10-year 3¼ per cent debentures outstanding, $2,441,500, will be called for redemption on or before June 1, and funds for such redemption have been deposited in the sinking fund.

The names of the underwriters, of New York unless otherwise specified, and the amounts to be taken by each are as follows:

Name	Amount
Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.	$8,400,000
Almsted Brothers Louisville	120,000
Baston, Whipple & Co., Chicago	180,000
Baker, Watts & Co., Baltimore	210,000
Bancohio Securities Co., Columbus Ohio	120,000
A. G. Becker & Co., Inc., Chicago	390,000
Biddle, Whelen & Co., Philadelphia	240,000
Blair & Co., Inc	450,000
Blair, Bonner & Co., Chicago	180,000
Blyth & Co., Inc	2,400,000
Boettcher & Co., Denver	120,000
Bonbright & Co., Inc	1,200,000
Bosworth, Chanute, Loughridge & Co., Denver	120,000
Alex Brown & Sons, Baltimore	300,000
Burr, Gannett & Co., Boston	120,000
William Cavalier & Co., San Francisco	120,000
Central Republic Co., Chicago	390,000
E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia	360,000
Clark Dodge & Co.	1,200,000
Coffin & Burr, Inc., Boston	510,000
Paul H. Davis & Co., Chicago	120,000
B. L. Day & Co., Boston	270,000
Dick & Merle-Smith	300,000
Dillon, Read & Co.	3,300,000
Dominick & Dominick	1,200,000
Drexel & Co., Philadelphia	1,800,000
Eastman, Dillon & Co.	390,000
Elkins, Morris & Co., Phiadelphia	180,000
Emanuel & Co.	150,000
Equitable Securties Corp, Nashville	210,000
Estabrook & Co., Boston	600,000
Ferris & Hardgrove, Seattle	150,000
First Boston Corp	3,300,000
First of Michigan, Corp., Detroit	240,000
Robert Garrett & Sons, Baltimore	120,000
Glore, Forgan & Co., Chicago	450,000
Goldman, Sachs & Co	1,200,000
Graham, Parsons & Co., Philadelphia	390,000
Green, Ellis & Anderson	210,000
Hallgarten & Co	420,000
Harriman Ripley & Co, Inc	3,300,000
Harris, Hall & Co., Inc., Chicago	540,000
Hawley, Huller & Co., Cleveland	150,000
Hayden, Miller & Co., Cleveland	390,000
Hayden, Stone & Co	720,000
Hemphill Noyes & Co.	600,000
J. J. B. Hilliard & Son, Louisville	180,000
Hornblower & Weeks, Boston	720,000
W. E. Hutton & Co., Cincinnati	900,000
The Illinois Company of Chicago	180,000
Jackson & Curtis, Boston	450,000
Kalman & Co., St. Paul	120,000
Kean Taylor & Co	300,000
Kidder, Peabody & Co	1,920,000
Kuhn, Loeb & Co	3,300,000
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co	720,000
Laird, Bissell & Meeds, Wilmington	300,000
W. W. Lanahan & Co., Baltimore	120,000
W. C. Langley & Co.	360,000
Lazard Freres & Co	1,800,000
Lee Higginson Corp	1,800,000
Lehman Brothers	1,200,000
Adolph Lewisohn & Sons	150,000
W. L. Lyons & Co., Louisville	120,000
Mackubbin, Legg & Co., Baltimore	120,000
Laurence M. Marks & Co.	360,000
McDonald-Coolidge & Co., Cleveland	120,000
Mellon Securities Corp., Pittsburgh	3,300,000
Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt	510,000
Merrill, Turben & Co., Cleveland	210,000
Mitchum, Tully & Co., San Francisco	150,000
Moore, Leonard & Lynch, Pittsburg, Pa.	300,000
F. S. Moseley, Boston	840,000
G. M.-P. Murphy & Co	300,000
W. H. Newbold's Sons & Co., Philadelphia	300,000
Newton, Abbe & Co., Boston	150,000
Paine, Webber & Co., Boston	510,000
Arthur Perry & Co., Inc., Boston	210,000
R. W. Pressprich & Co.	450,000
Reinholdt & Gardner, St. Louis	120,000
Riter & Co	270,000
E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.	450,000
L. F. Rothschild & Co.	420,000
Salomon Brothers & Hutzler	600,000
Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc., Buffalo	510,000
Schroder, Rockefeller & Co., Inc.	360,000
Schwabacher & Co., San Francisco	150,000
Scott & Stringfellow, Richmond	150,000
Shields & Co.	510,000
Singer, Deane & Scribner, Pittsburgh	300,000
Smith, Barney & Co	3,300,000
Smith, Moore & Co. St. Louis	120,000
William R. Staats Co., Los Angeles	150,000
Starkweather & Co.	210,000
Stein Brother & Boyce, Baltimore	120,000
Stern Brothers & Co., Kansas City	180,000
Stern, Wampler & Co., Inc., Chicago	180,000
Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.	600,000
Stroud & Co., Inc., Philadelphia	180,000
Spencer Trask & Co.	510,000
Swiss-American Corp.	420,000
Tucker, Anthony & Co.	420,000
Union Securities Corp.	720,000
G. H. Walker & Co., St. Louis	240,000
Watling, Lerchin & Co., Detroit	150,000
Weeden & Co., San Francisco	150,000
Wells-Dickey Co., Mineapolis	180,000
Wertheim & Co	240,000
White, Weld & Co.	720,000
Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs, Inc., Boston	300,000
The Wisconsin Co., Milwaukee	600,000
Dean Witter & Co., San Francisco	360,000
Yarnall & Co., Philadelphia	180,000

N. Y., N. H. & H. Deficit Increases During March

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company reported a deficit after fixed charges of $414,227 was incurred last month, bringing the total deficit for the first quarter of 1940 to $1,350,864.

The figures compared with a deficit of $295,228 for March, 1939, and a quarterly deficit of $1,242,125 in that year.

Gross revenues for last month were $6,752,379, a decrease of $19,832 under March, 1939. Freight revenue decreased $56,281, while passenger revenue increased $50,867.

Total operating expenses increased $53,219, and taxes increased $40,000. The net railway operating income was $539,837, a decrease of $106,834 compared with March, 1939.

For the three month period, gross revenues were $20,182,230, an increase of $934,391 over the 1939 figure. Total operating expenses were $15,168,820, an increase of $876,439, and net railway operating income was $1,518,012, a decrease of $67,016.

New Signs Point to Favorable Financial Position for Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The reduction by the United States post office in its discount rate on the Canadian dollar from 16 to 12 per cent is a new sign pointing to "fair" on the Dominion's financial weather map. It brings the rate closer to that fixed in Canada by the Foreign Exchange Control Board. The recent growth in imports from the United States, while a natural result of present conditions, has increased the importance of strengthening Canadian currency in relation to the American dollar.

It was to aid in effecting this as well as in building up a surplus of American money in this country that the arrangement was recently made to pay in the currency of the country of origin for those imports from the United States which had previously been imported from some other part of the world. Rubber, tin, cacao beans, bananas, and essential oils are among these commodities which total about $40,000,000 annually.

A similar objective is also behind the announced increase in appropriation for advertising to stimulate tourist traffic to this country. It is by her exports, by the "invisible" balance of trade through the tourist traffic and by her gold that Canada pays for her expanding imports from the United States and the interest and dividends accruing on American investments in this country.

Forthcoming Estimates

The complexity of wartime financing will be brought clearly to light when estimates and the budget are presented to Parliament during the coming session, showing, as they unquestionably will, appropriations double in amount those of peacetime years. The cost of mechanical equipment for the forces, of the commonwealth air training scheme now getting into gear and of 100 small naval vessels being constructed in Canadian shipyards will help to raise the appropriations for the war effort to approximately the $500,000,000 mark for the coming year.

It cannot be a question of "paying your way" during the war. That is impossible. It is, however, a question of preventing runaway finance through securing a satisfactory mean between taxation and borrowing, with taxing yielding the maximum returns without crippling industry, and with borrowing held down to the lowest possible interest rates. Industry has already been assured by the Minister of Finance that the Government will not try out any fantastic new tyes of taxation. The taxes will undoubtedly be heavier, but they will run along regular lines for which industry can make provision.

The loans which the Government will need will have to be floated in Canada. The gigantic load which Britain has to carry shuts out the London market. Some of the purchases to be made by Britain in Canada will be financed by money set aside for the purpose by Canada as well as by the sale of British securities in this country.

Tax Simplification

There will be an attempt to reduce as far as possible ordinary expenses of the Government not connected with the war effort. Little money will be spent on public works. Some time ago the operation of the new central mortgage bank was laid over until peace is restored; loans under national housing plans were curtailed. It is possible that certain subsidies paid out by different departments may be reduced. With the exception of the unemployment insurance measure that has been promised it is unlikely that the Government will in wartime essay any new ventures in social legislation entailing any great outlay of public funds.

For the time being the recommendations of the Sirois Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations, which will likely receive most prompt recognition by Parliament will be those showing the way to simplification and overlapping of Dominion and provincial taxes. The report of the commission will be laid before Parliament at the opening of the session.

In general the ordinary expenses of the Government do not offer much opportunity for drastic reductions. About 30 per cent of the total ordinary expenditures is covered by the interest on public debt, and another 25 per cent by pensions, mainly to veterans of the last war and by grants to provinces. In addition there is the solid core of the civil service which not only cannot be reduced but has to be expanded by the demands of the war effort. In two fields, however, there promises to be substantial reductions in the expenses borne by the Government; one is in the annual deficit of the national railway and the other in the cost of unemployment relief.

The rates of interest paid on the public debt, which has gone through a complete refunding process, are much lower than in the last war. Furthermore the administration of Dominion finances in this war has the benefit of a system of banking co-ordination through the nationalized Bank of Canada and of economic control through the various boards set by the Government. There has been less waste in the war effort, less fluctuation in price levels and less dislocation in industry than in the last war.

While a close rein will be kept on non-essential expenditure, some strengthening of the Nation's sinews to help support the increasingly heavy burden will come from expanding national income. The annual national income is now twice as large as it was at the beginning of the last war. The industrial activity springing from the war has not come to life as rapidly as at first expected; this has been due to the quiet on the French front and to the extent of the output of munitions from British factories. But already since the beginning of the war the British have placed munition and equipment orders to the amount of $70,000,000, and it is predicted that in the coming year these orders will be doubled if not tripled.

British Purchases

British authorities have stated that they will purchase during the first year of the war, that is up to September next, commodities from Canada to the amount of $450,000,000. With Denmark occupied and the Baltic blockaded, added demands for bacon, dairy products and timber formerly imported by Britain from the Baltic countries will probably increase the total of British purchases. In any event, however, imports may be cut down by commodity controllers in Britain, the blackout of Baltic trade must almost inevitably increase Canada's trade with the United Kingdom.

In addition exports to the United States are growing, though more slowly. With enemy countries cut off, with trade with neutrals under license to prevent the transshipment of contraband to the enemy, with new regulations imposed on imports by Australia and New Zealand, and with the Baltic closed to world trade, Canada's exports are even more markedly than formerly centered in the two main markets, the United States and Great Britain. Of a total export trade of $244,000,000 in the past three months of the year, about 77 per cent went to these two main markets.

South Dakota on a Sounder Financial Footing; Bonds Move Up to an A Rating

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—South Dakota bonds, long listed in "B" classification, are now rated in the "A" category. This change is regarded by State officials as not only widening the market for securities, but "definite proof that the Sunshine State has been making rapid strides back to normal conditions since the degression."

The improved bond rating as listed now in Moody's Investment Service, is also seconded by Dun and Bradstreet, which recently issued a 20-page confidential report to investors.

This report states: "Experienced investigators are convinced the State is on sounder financial footing and that the plan for leveling the Rural Credit debt is an important factor. . . . South Dakota has accomplished a noteworthy reduction of a relatively heavy debt in a period of adverse and uncertain agricultural conditions. Retirement of the Rural Credits ('state socialism venture'), which constitutes the bulk of the State's obligations . . . materially improves the outlook."

Credit is given Governor Harlan J. Bushfield and the last session of the legislature for eliminating worthless State commissions, reduction of the budget by "tightening the financial administration," in the report.

The survey also noted the gain in the South Dakota tourist trade, stating that such income amounted to approximately $40,000,000 in 1939 and adding "this is almost twice the estimate for two years earlier. With the completion of the Rushmore Memorial and its attendant publicity, a further increase is anticipated."

Scott Paper Co. Earnings Increase in First Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Net earnings of the Scott Paper Company for the quarter ended March 30, 1940, for the common shares totaled $379,239, equivalent to 56 cents a share on 667,941 common shares outstanding. Based on the same number of shares outstanding, this compares with net earnings of $288,983,or 43 cents a share, for the same period last year.

Net sales during the first quarter totaled $5,260,281, the largest quarterly sales reported in the company's history. Net sales in the first quarter last year were $4,161,118.

In commenting on the company's record sales performance, Mr. Thomas B. McCabe, President, stated that manufacturing output for the quarter exceeded all former records of the company by a substantial margin.

Westinghouse Electric's Unfilled Orders Heavy

NEW YORK (AP)—Unfilled orders of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company on March 31 totaled $82,637,841, compared with $46,924,240 a year earlier, A. W. Robertson, Chairman, told directors at their meeting.

All plants are busy, with most of them working full time, he said.

Bookings in the first quarter totaled $65,250,169, against $50,120,832 in the like period last year, while sales billed were $51,448,038, against $41,291,981.

Exports Hold At High Level Of Late 1939

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 26—The export of American goods is being maintained at the same high level established during the closing months of 1939, the United States Department of Commerce announced today, as economic observers warned against a war-boom recovery.

Admitting that "the war in Europe has imparted a stimulus to the foreign trade of the United States," the department revealed that during the first three months of 1940 the increase in exports over the same period last year was largest in those commodities most closely connected with the waging of war.

The report calls particular attention to the export increase taking place in cotton, iron and steel products, non-ferrous metals, lubricants, metal-working machinery, aircraft, motor trucks, tractors and chemicals.

Some Decreases

At the same time, the report points out that these increases were matched by decreases in the export of such primarily consumer products as grain, fruit, tobacco, gasoline and passenger automobiles.

This report has revived some of the misgivings felt by economists here early last fall when the outbreak of the war was the signal for a tremendous business boom in the United States. Several well-informed observers have recently warned that there is an increasing tendency in America today to base a return to prosperity upon a war boom.

A leading cause of complaint in certain economic circles here is that the Administration has turned from trying to stimulate recovery through a lend-spend program to one centering upon war trade abroad and armaments at home. It is argued that while lending-spending may be backward and burdensome it is not to be compared to the danger which this country faces if its economic life once again becomes geared to wartime trade.

A breakdown of the Commerce Department report shows that while exports, including re-exports, amounted to $669,408,000 in the first quarter of 1939 they had risen to $1,068,773,000 in the first three months of this year. Exports the month of March alone were $352,272,000 compared with $276,781,000 a year ago.

Aircrafts Gain Large

At the same time the March exports were approximately $5,000,000 larger than for those of February of this year, although being $17,000,000 less than those for January.

In the first three months of 1939 American cotton exports were listed at $45,700,000, but had risen to $130,800,000 a year later. A similarly spectacular rise was registered in the export of iron and steel products, the figures being $43,900,000 and $108,500,000. Aircraft exports for the first quarter of 1939 and 1940 were $20,600,000 and $66,300,000, respectively.

On the other hand, the export of automobiles, parts, and accessories showed only a minute change, rising from $75,200,000 last year to $76,500,000 this year. The exports of fruits and nuts dropped from $20,500,000 to $14,100,000, and that of tobacco from $28,300,000 to $15,500,000.

Takes High Post

L. W. Landman

Former General Passenger Traffic Manager of the New York Central System has been elected President and a Director of Parmelee Transportation Co. He succeeds Levin Bank, who resigned.

Raymond J. Fogler, Montgomery Ward President, Resigns

CHICAGO (AP)—Resignation of Raymond H. Fogler, President and Director of Montgomery Ward & Company, was announced by Chairman Sewell Avery.

The brief announcement gave no reason for Mr. Fogler's withdrawal or indication of who might succeed him. Stockholders and directors of the mail order house are scheduled to meet April 26.

Mr. Fogler joined Montgomery Ward in 1922 as Vice-President in Charge of Operations. He was elected to a directorship in 1924 and became President in 1938. He formerly had been with the W. T. Grant Company, a chain of retail stores.

During his term as President of Montgomery Ward, Mr. Fogley was especially active in developing the retail store business, the number of such outlets increasing from about 450 to 645 during the period.

Big Utility To Abide By Holding Act

NEW YORK (AP)—Edward L. Shea, President of the North American Co., told stockholders the company intended to "comply fairly and in good spirit" with the integration provisions of the Federal Utility Holding Company Act. "At the same time," he said in the annual meeting of shareholders, "we are going to reserve all rights to protect the interests of our security holders under that same law of the land."

He indicated directors were preparing integration plans, but did not go into detail.

Simplifying System

The Securities and Exchange Commission recently began proceedings for simplification of utility holding systems in accordance with the integration clause of the act.

Mr. Shea reported North American Co. in the first three months of this year earned net income of more than $3,500,000, a gain of 7 per cent over profit for the like 1939 period.

First quarter profit, he said, was equal to about 34 cents a share on the common stock, compared with 31 cents in first 1939 quarter.

Mr. Shea defended holding companies, and said there was "increasing doubt as to the wisdom of parts of the Holding Company Act" and whether the breaking up of the top units was in the public interest.

Defends Actions

"The function of this company," he explained in reference to North American, "is to supply needed capital for the operation and development of American industry to bring the advantages of the best experience gained in each operating company to all the operating companies and to diversify our investments widely enough to insure both safety and a reasonable return on our money.

"Because of this primary function, I know of no reason why our capital is necessarily limited to investments in utility properties alone. We started out primarily interested in transportation. We saw opportunities to serve the public and make a return on our investment in the then infant electric business."

If opportunity rose in a new field, he added, the North American management would not be hampered by tradition in taking advantage of it.

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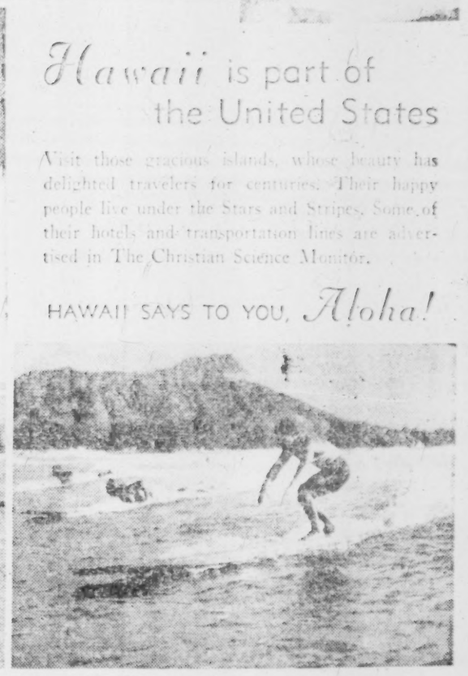

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Pan Pacific Press Photos

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Roads Ready For Exigencies, Avers Johnson

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, said today the railroads were "better prepared to meet a military emergency," than they were in 1917-18.

Speaking at the dedication in Union Station here of a bronze tablet commemorating the services of the Railroad War Board of 1917, Mr. Johnson declared that the War Department had "full confidence in the innate capacity, in the cooperative spirit, in the ability and in the patriotism" of our railroads to cope successfully with the transportation problems that any grave military emergency would involve.

"Our confidence in the ability of the railroads to meet a transportation crisis more effectively than in 1917-18 is based, principally, upon the improvements which the industry, itself, has initiated," Mr. Johnson added. "You railroad men have increased the efficiency of your plants with heavier rails, stronger ties and more dependable signals. You have made tremendous strides in developing safety, in reducing time, in decreasing the drudgery for labor and in improving service to the public.

"You have created and perfected an organization to meet the demands of war under private management," Mr. Johnson said in expressing opposition to any idea of Government ownership or operation of the railroads.

Government officials, army and navy officers, industrial and agricultural leaders and railroad executives attended the ceremony.

Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, who was described by Mr. Johnson as a "master railroader," was among the speakers. Mr. Willard was a member of the War-Time Board. Barbara Baird, granddaughter of the late Fairfax Harrison, chairman of the board, unveiled the tablet. John J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads, which sponsored the event, was toastmaster.

Excess Reserves Make New High

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lendable excess reserves of banks increased $70,000,000 to a new record high of $6,120,000,000 in the week ended April 24.

The Federal Reserve Board said the increase was due to Treasury spending, decreases of money circulation, and imports of gold.

Boston Stocks

April 26

Da		High	Low	Last	Prev Close
8.60	Bos Edison	12½	11¾	11¾	12
8.00	Bos Elevated	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
1.60	Bos Sec-Ltry	20	20	20	20
	BcM A pf	2½	2½	2½	2½
	Copper Range	5	5	5	5
	L Gas & Elec	3	3	3	3
1.12½	NE C&E pf	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
	E Gas pr pf	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
	E M SR 1st pf	60¼	60¼	60¼	60
	Eastern SS	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
1.00b	Employers Gr	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
1.20a	First Nat Sts	44½	44½	44½	44
	Gillette	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
	Merrimkac	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
	Nor Fac A	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
1.75a	N E Tel & Tel	136	133	136	136
	North Dista	65c	65c	65c	65c
.80a	Torrington	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
2.50a	Utd Shoe M	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼
	Utah M & T	60c	60c	60c	60c
	Ver & Mass	90	90	90	90¼

a Ex-dividend. b Ex-rights. c Paid or payable in 1940. no regular rate. e Exclusive of extra. f Paid in 1939 on account of accumulations.

Babcock & Wilcox Co

NEW YORK (AP)—Babcock & Wilcox Co and wholly-owned subsidiaries reported for the March quarter net profit of $824,565, equal to $1.27 a common share, compared with net loss of $512,686 in the March, 1939, quarter. Maker of steam boilers, superheaters and pulverizers for cement materials, etc., the company's principal plants are at Bayonne, Ohio, Bayonne, N. J., Augusta, Ga., and Beaver Falls, Pa.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
1	3¼s '43-43	109.19	109.19	109.19
1	3¼s '46-44	110.11	110.11	110.11
3	3¼s '47-45	109.15	109.12	109.15
1	3¼s '49-46	111.21	111.21	111.21
3	2½s '48	103.8	103.8	103.8
25	2½s '53-49	106.3	106.3	106.3
50	2½s '52-50	106.4	106.4	106.4
12	2½s '54-51	107.30	107.25	107.30
10	3s '55-51	110.30	110.30	110.30
8	2½s '60-55	109.4	109.4	109.4
2	2½s '60-55 reg	109.4	109.4	109.4
10	2½s '59-56	107	107	107
54	2½s '63-60	106.28	106.20	106.28

Home Owners Loan

2	1¼s '47-45	101.26	101.26	101.26

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
9	Alleghany cv 5s '44	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
12	Alleghany cv 5s '49	73⅞	73½	73½
14	Alleghany 5s '50 st	44	44	44
4	Allied Strs 4½s '51	98¼	98¼	98¼
4	Allis Chalmers cv 3s '37	109	109	109
1	Am&For P 5½s 2030	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
38	AmIGChem3½s'49	104½	104½	104½
4	Am Int 5½s '49	105	105	105
34	AT&T 2½s '43	107⅞	107 13-32	107 13-32
5	Am T&T 3½s '61	109½	109¼	109⅝
1	Am W W & E 6s '75	108	108	108
6	AmcondaCop4½s'50	102⅞	102⅜	102⅜
27	Anc C Nitra deb 6?	41	40⅞	41
3	Ann Arbor 4s 95	44	43½	43½
26	Arm Del 4s 55	104	103¾	104
125	AT&SF 4s 95	103⅜	104⅜	103⅜
1	AT&SF gn 4s 95 st	87	86⅜	87
2	AT&SF 4½s 48	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
23	Atl&Cha AL 4½s 44	99½	99½	99½
15	A C Line 1st 4s 52	69¾	69¼	69¾
2	A C Line cv 4½s 52	66	66	66
21	A C Line 4½s 64	53	52⅝	53
15	Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	77	77¼	77¼
6	Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	74⅞	74¼	74¼
1	Atlantic Ref 2¾s '53	70	70	70
2	AtwAtlocel4½s'79	67½	67½	67⅝
8	B&O S W 50 st	26¼	26¼	26¼
4	Balt&Ardcv 4s 55	29¾	29¾	29¾
13	Balt&Ohio 4s 48	26½	25½	25½
1	Bell TPa 5s 48 B	104¼	104¼	104¼
5	Bell TPa 5s 60 C	104⅞	104¾	104¾
27	Beth Stl 3¼s 60	105¼	105¼	105¼
6	Beth Stl 3¼s 65	105	104¾	105
1	Bethlehem M 5s 42	50¾	50	50¾
1	Bethlehem M 5s 47	49½	49½	49½
13	Boston&Me 4s 60	50¼	49¾	50¼
8	Bost&Me 4½s 61 st	50½	50	50½
1	Boston&Me 5s 55	45½	50	50½
1	Boston&Me 5s 55 st	49½	49½	49½
4	Bkly Edis 3½s 66	110¼	110¼	110¼
1	Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
107	Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66 ct	90¾	90¾	90¾
1	Bkly Un El 1st 5s 50 ct	91	91	91
1	Bkly Un El 4½s 50	97	96⅞	97
11	Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	101½	101½	102
1	Can Nat 5s'69 Oct	102	101⅞	102
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	99¾	99¾	99¾
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s'60	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1	Can Nor 6½s'46	109	109	109
1	Can Pac 4s 60	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1	Can Pac 5s 44	104½	104½	104½
1	Can Pac 4½s'46	83	83	83
6	Can Pac 4s perp	63	63¼	63¼
1	Carriers & Gen 5s'50	100	100	100
1	Cen Ind G&E 3½s'65	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	Cen Ind G&E 5s'52	105¾	105¾	105¾
6	Cen N Y P 3½s'77	107½	107½	107½
1	Cen RR N J 5s'87	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
1	Cen RR N J 5s'51	15¾	15¾	15¾
7	Certain-teed 5½s'48	61	60⅞	61
1	Ches&Ohio 3½s'96	123¾	123¾	123¾
1	Ches&Ohio 3½s'97 D	122½	122½	122½
23	C&O ref 3½s'96 E	120¼	120¼	120¼
2	C&O 3½s'63 H	105¾	105¾	105¾
20	Chi & Alton 3½s	14	14	14
1	Chi Ind&L ref 6s A	69¼	69	69¼
7	CB&Q 4s 58	105¾	105¾	105¾
6	CB&Q 4s 'll 49	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
6	Chi&E Ill 5s 51	15¾	15¾	15¾
56	Chic Gt West 4s'70	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1	Chic Gt West 5s'75	6¼	6¼	6¼
15	A C Line 1st 4s 52	66	66	66
2	A C Line cv 4½s 52	53	52⅞	53
21	A C Line 4½s 64	53	52⅞	53
4	Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	77	77¼	77¼
6	Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	74⅞	74¼	74¼

Worker Editor Denies Wish To Change U.S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 26 — Categorical denial by Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, official Communist newspaper in the United States, that he and his "fellow travelers" are for the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence was today written into the record of the trial of Mr. Hathaway, Hyman Colodny, formerly Daily Worker business manager, and the Compro-daily Publishing Company, owners of the Daily Worker, on a criminal libel indictment based on the complaint of Mrs. Edith Liggett, on in General Sessions Court here.

Mrs. Liggett, widow of Walter W. Liggett, Minneapolis newspaper publisher slain by gunmen in 1935, alleged that the defendants libeled her in editorials reflecting on her activities as a writer immediately after the slaying.

"My answer is categorically, no," Mr. Hathaway replied to cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney Herman E. Stichman yesterday as to whether he and his fellow Communists believed in violent overthrow of the Government. Soon after, Judge John J. Freschi sustained an objection by defense lawyers to Mr. Stichman's attempt to put the Karl Marx Communist manifesto into the record.

"We are not trying that Party," Judge Freschi declared. "We are trying a criminal libel case."

Earlier in the trial, Mr. Hathaway testified that he had been a member of the Communist Party in the United States since 1919 and one of its Executive Committee since 1923. Declaring that he assumed "full responsibility" for everything that appears in the Daily Worker, he denied that he ever had any personal animosity against Mrs. Liggett.

Party Conventions Held Mandatory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 26—Nominations for United States Senator, two Representatives-at-Large and three Judges of the Court of Appeals by the American Labor, Republican and Democratic parties in New York State must be made by party conventions this fall and not by State committees, according to Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr.

The ruling, handed down April 24, answered a request of the New York City board of elections for instruction and makes mandatory biennial state conventions which would otherwise have been required only once in four years.

The switch two years ago from a two to a four-year term for Governor and general staff officers occasioned the need for the ruling. Under the two-year terms, state conventions were held in even years when the state-wide slate was elected and in odd years the slate was picked by the State Committee.

Republicans, prior to Mr. Bennett's ruling, had already made plans for a state convention but the Democrats had made no such arrangements.

G.O.P. Funds Campaign 'Ready to Go' May 1

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 26—The pre-convention campaign of the United Republican Finance Committee to raise funds to help elect a Republican President in 1940 is "ready to go," John Hamilton, National Chairman, and F. Trubee Davison, Chairman of the Fund, announced April 22. The drive will begin in the eight counties of metropolitan New York, they added.

"On May 1, we open up," Mr. Davison said, "and our efforts will not slacken until election day, when, we are convinced the United States will go to the polls and elect a Republican to the presidency."

Both Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Davison stressed the need for substantial money contributions in advance of the national convention in Philadelphia on June 24. They were necessary, they added, "to make needed campaign commitments in reasonable time."

The party's indebtedness of $660,000 was paid off in full on Jan. 1, last.

Episcopalians to List War Objectors' Names

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—The National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church has adopted unanimously a resolution permitting the immediate registration of conscientious objectors among its members.

Observing that the Episcopal Church had recognized the right of freedom of conscience for those unwilling "to take human life in war," the resolution added:

"It should be clearly understood by any one registering as a conscientious objector that the mere registration of this fact carries with it no assurance that he will not be subject for conscription for military service or for some form of non-combatant military service."

Small Boats Exempted

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt signed a bill to relieve motorboats less than 16 feet long from many of the stringent requirements of the law governing lights and equipment for safe navigation.

Army Promotions Approved in House

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House quickly approved a bill April 23 to end stagnation in the Army's promotion system by providing for automatic advancement of hundreds of officers after specified years of service.

The measure, which now goes to the Senate, would accord automatic promotion—now limited to first and second lieutenants—to captains with 17 years' total service, majors with 25 years' service and lieutenant-colonels with 28 years'. A limit of 705 colonels would be imposed.

The House Military Committee said the initial effect would be to increase the number of so-called field officers—majors, lieutenant-colonels and colonels—by 1,350, almost entirely through promotion of captains who have been "stagnated" in that grade. Under the existing system, promotions have been limited to the filling of vacancies.

Proponents of the bill asserted that while it would add $1,160,000 to the cost of the Army during the first four years, ultimately it would result in substantial savings.

Georgia Governor Free of Court Ban

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—A Federal Appellate Court April 23 dissolved an injunction against Gov. E. D. Rivers, left open a possibility that the Georgia executive may be sentenced for contempt but indicated belief such action would be superfluous.

The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals passed the contempt case back to District Judge Bascom Deaver, who at Macon, Ga., held Governor Rivers in contempt for defiance of Judge Deaver's injunction against use of State troops in barring W. L. Miller from the State Highway Chairmanship.

Because sentence has not been imposed upon the Governor in the middle Georgia district, the Circuit Court held the contempt order was not appealable. Governor Rivers brought his case to this court between the time he was arrested at Macon and a scheduled day when he was to appear to hear judgment.

Sidestepping a ruling on jurisdiction, a principal point in arguments, the tribunal dissolved Judge Deaver's interlocutory injunction solely upon grounds that Governor Rivers now has complied with court orders to reinstate Mr. Miller. The Governor recognized Mr. Miller as Chairman under an April 10 unanimous decision of the Georgia Supreme Court.

At Macon, Judge Deaver deferred comment until he could see the Appellate Court's order.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

NYLON HOSIERY—Tremendous demand insures exceptional earnings. Commission. District organizers also wanted. CARDINAL, 320 5th Avenue, New York City.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 200 West 57th St.—Four rooms (two bedrooms), three exposures; cool; convenient transportation; available until October. Circle 6-3993.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BEACON HILL, BOSTON—New Apts, 130 Myrtle St.: 2 and 3 rooms, reception halls; completely modern; $50 and $60. ASP. 1157.

N. Y. C., 84th, 510 East—1½, 3, 4 rooms, all outside, spacious dining foyers off living rooms, commodious closets, roof deck, newest soundproofing, elevator, exceptional values, half block to Carl Schurz Park.

BEAUTY SHOPS

ROBERT'S BEAUTY SALON
Shampoo, Wave, Manicure, all for $1.00
1648 Blue Hill Ave., Mattapan, Mass. Blu 1520

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

COTTAGE, Rehoboth Beach, Delaware, 6-room, modern equipped; exclusive section; ocean block; season or month. ARTHUR MORRIS, Centerville, Maryland.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS, N. H.—Easy housekeeping, lakefront bungalows, amid fragrant pines; scenic mountain lake; private beach; aquatics, tennis, other recreations; secluded but not isolated; quiet, restful atmosphere of harmony and peace; select patronage; a patron, an author, writes: "At Crystal Springs you have an ideal combination of everything—for a happy, healthful vacation." Folder. Write A. V. Dimock, Crystal Springs, Gilmanton Hills (I. W.), N. H.

COUNTRY BOARD

QUIET meditation, beautiful scenery; good food; pleasant rooms, and all improvements; loving hospitality, reasonable, booklets. FulleRest, Wellsboro, Pa., R. D. #8.

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THE LATEST STEPS IN
BALL ROOM DANCING
Taught in a friendly social atmosphere. Come and join our open class, Tuesday at 8:30 P. M. Phone for particulars. TR. 7-9480.
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DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston —Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling, Prices Reasonable.

KATHERINE ILLSLEY, formerly at Hotel Brunswick, now located 25 Burbank, Boston, original designer, dressmaker, will go out by day; prices reasonable, Com. 0771.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
HUBBARD 6767 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
660 Park Square Building, Boston

FOR SALE

AT THE ART AND GIFT SHOP, 80 Charles St., Boston, Mass.—Beautiful Italian tapestry painting, after Renaissance design by contemporary Italian artist. Price $150.

FURRIERS

PARISIAN Fur Craftsman with factory in wholesale district can give you exceptionally low rates on remodeling and repairing of any fur garment. Desirable selection of new Fur Jackets also available. Storage vaults at Revillon Freres, minimum $2.50. Armand et Soeur, 148 West 30 St., N. Y. C. CHickering 4-1424.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Strong graduate male nurse for position in the north. Address: 505 Walgreen Bldg., St. Petersburg, Fla.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

A COUNSELOR, charge of dramatics; Small Co-ed Camps; must be Christian Scientist; state salary. MRS. CLARKE, 84-74 169th St., Jamaica, N. Y.

Local Classified

(Continued)

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

ROSLYN ESTATES, L. I., N. Y.—Cheerful rooms, private baths; meals optional; personal attention if desired. Downing Rest, Roslyn 879.

HOUSES FOR SALE

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.—7 rooms; oil burner; new plumbing; newly painted; quiet; walking distance trains, buses, stores, schools; one or two lots. Wellesley 1656-M.

HOUSES TO LET

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—Strictly residential, 1st floor, 6 rms., reception hall, garage; completely renewed. Call Mid. 7700 daytime, Endicott 5962 eves.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE HIG. 2122
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston
FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED AND REPAIRED

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

PAYING GUESTS

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Paying guests, attractive surroundings, home environment; meals optional; moderate prices; near station Oakwood 3359.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS: Examinations for admission to the course leading to the degree of Master in Education in the Graduate Department of The Teachers College will be held on Friday, May 10, at The Teachers College at 9 a. m.

Examinations for admission to The Training School for Teachers of Mechanic Arts will be held on Saturday, May 4, at the Parkman School, South Boston, at 9 a. m.

Address all questions in regard to these examinations to Board of Examiners, 15 Beacon street, Boston, PHILIP J. BOND, Chief Examiner

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

IF YOU contact superintendents of buildings, schools, theatres, stores, or sell direct to homes, we have an old established line of wool dusters; good commissions. NEVER SCRATCH BRUSH, North Weymouth, Mass. Tel. Wey. 0921-J.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 239 Beacon St.—Double or single rooms, newly renovated; board optional; near Public Garden. Com. 8495. Permanent, transients.

ROOMS TO LET

hotel MINERVA
214 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opp. The Mother Church
A convenient place to stop when in Boston
Single with Bath $2.00 to $3.00
Double with Bath $3.00 to $4.00

25th Year Monitor Advertising

LARGE ROOM—Adjoining bath, overlooking Long Island Sound, beautiful home; private bathing beach, lawn; breakfast privileges; business woman; 10c fare to financial districts; $9 single, $15 double. Eldorado 5-0980 (N.Y.C.).

N. Y. C.—Attractive bed-sitting room, 3 windows; cool in summer. World's Fair visitors please write requirements. BURTON, 205 W. 57th Street.

N. Y. C., 495 W. End Ave. (Apt. 4-N)—Single, double; semi-private bath; convenient transportation; kitchen privileges; $6 up. SU 7-7625.

N. Y. C.—UNUSUALLY pleasant opportunity for business girl in quiet, refined home. Phone between 11-2, evenings after 6:30 AC 2-7224.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th St.)—Special rates to couples; groups, temporary, permanent. UN. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C., EAST THIRTIES—Large front room, southern exposure; private bath; in duplex apartment. MURRAY HILL 4-6862.

ROOMS WANTED

WOMAN desires reasonable furnished room, East Side or Washington Square. Write Box W-13, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN, long experience in butcher business, wishes position, city or country. Write Box W-11, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ADULT domestic science student seeks post in or near Boston. Apply Box C-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER, practical nurse, refined, dependable, experienced; driver's license; anywhere. Write Box H-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman, thoroughly experienced infant's nurse, kindergarten, diets; or care lady, elderly couple, motherless home; good housekeeper, cheerful; excellent references. Write Box H-14, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER HOMES

AMITYVILLE, N. Y.—Waterfront Country Home; beautiful landscaped lawn; own bulkheaded dock; attractive terms. Amity Harbor, 309 Broadway; WOrth 2-1165.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BIBLE READING Voice, diction, stance. Classes forming. Private instruction. Kenmore 1957. Boston. MARJORIE KEITH STACKHOUSE, BLI., Ed.M.

SINGING SCHOLARSHIP AUDITIONS May 5—ONE MONTH CLASS FEE
ROBERT MALONE—Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. Col. 5-9739

UPHOLSTERING

CHARLES W. ANTON—15 years with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 114 Stoughton Street, Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4403. Get our offer before selling.

BEST PRICES PAID
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AWNINGS, Screens, Shades, Venetian Blinds. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Cen. New. 3900 Milford 1800. Fram. 3131. Worcester 4-2807 (Mass.).

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Great Profusion at Moderate Prices
We Telegraph Flowers
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The oldest and best equipped Service Station in Arlington

Permanent Specials
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Great cash purchase of a big retail stock
1763 PRS. OF WOMEN'S DRESS AND SPORT SHOES
All perfect quality—3.00 and 4.00 values—narrow and wide widths—all new styles.
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READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
The New
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Individually Proportioned to Suit All Types
Ask to See Them
128-130 MAIN STREET

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"The store that buys direct from the mills"
Fabrics, Curtains, Linens, Blankets, Hosiery, Dresses
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Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
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BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

Barnaby FLORISTS
Longwood 5626 11 Harvard St.

S. J. McNEILLY, INC.
Sales and Service
OLDSMOBILE—CADILLAC
LONGWOOD 0321-0322
Garage and Service for Your Car
639 HAMMOND ST., CHESTNUT HILL

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS

Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon Street Bea. 2092
Scarves and Hosiery at Newton
133 Center Street New No. 4914-M

Chestnut Hill ESSO Servicenter
Time Now—Change to Summer Lubrication
On Worcester Turnpike, Cor. Boylston and Hammond St. One block above Benevolent Ass'n
LON 8963

CAMBRIDGE

FRESH POND MARKETS
Phone for Quality Food and Service
Meats, Poultry
Fruits, Vegetables
Cambridge, Mass. 358 Huron Ave. Tro. 3916
Arlington 303 Broadway Arl. 2900

TAXI RATES SLASHED!
For YELLOW CAB SERVICE
Call Kirkland 3000

Massachusetts

CAMBRIDGE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2951 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEN'S
REVERSIBLE COATS
Tweed and Gabardine
Reduced from $32
NOW $25
Harvard Cooperative Society
in Harvard Square

FISKE'S CANDY SHOP
FFF
Variety Package
Fiske's 60c lb. 2 LBS. $1.00
3 BRATTLE ST., CAMB. KIR. 8681
PAYSON PARK BEL. 2265
853 BEACON, NEWTON CEN. NEW. 2183

Moving, May 1?
Telephone Your Order
WE DELIVER
George H. Stockwell
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS
36 Brattle Street Kir. 7515

Ford
The New Ford V8 on Display
Authorized Sales and Service
Harvard Automobile Co.
1230 Massachusetts Avenue TRO 9460

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO. 2506
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors
Estimates Given

JEWELRY WATCH REPAIRING
Phone TRO. 3636
KENNEY'S
Mother's Day Cards
Now on Display
844 MASS. AVE. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENTS
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET

Just to Make New Friends
We are featuring a new Tuftless Mattress for three days only.
Reg. 27.50 — now 19.95
ANDERSON & RUFLE
30 Dunster Street Tro 3344
High grade furniture at low prices

DEDHAM

Dedham · Westwood · Needham

They Drink Our Milk Because They Like It!
FISHER DAIRY
Estab. 1861
50 EAST STREET, DEDHAM
TELEPHONE DEDHAM 1401
Hyde Park, Milton, Roslindale, West Roxbury

Personal Loans for Personal Needs at Low Cost
Loans up to $1000
NORFOLK COUNTY TRUST COMPANY
Member F. D. I. C.
Federal Reserve System

Geishecker's
Smart Accessories for the Spring Wardrobe
577 High Street Dedham 0819

ZIEGLER'S MARKET
Meats—Groceries—Fish
Vegetables
Prompt Delivery Phone Ded. 0288
266 Bussey Street, East Dedham

ROSEN'S
Seeds
Fertilizers
Garden Tools
ROSEN'S
Hardware, Paints, Sporting Goods
32 Milton St. Phone 2080 E. Dedham
ROSEN'S

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1160 9 a. m. to 12 m daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

W. E. Putney
Insurance
574 Main Street Tel. 733

New Spring and Summer Hand Bags
as exciting as they are beautiful!
$2.50 to $17.50
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Jewelers 350 MAIN ST. Silversmiths

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Massachusetts

FITCHBURG
(Continued)

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.

Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meal Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
No. Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk Cream Eggs

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1940
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

HAVERHILL

SMOOTHIE CONTROLEURS
For a figure as smart as it is smooth.
Who can wear a Smoothie Controleur? Young or small, short and tall—there is a girdle or foundation here to fit all. Some with lacing—some lightly boned, some just lastex. Prices $3.50 to $10.00.
Philbrook-Mackenney Shop

TUSCARORA'S

Home Made Candies, Home Made Ice Cream, Fountain Luncheons. Tasty and Dainty
32 Winter Street Tel. 926

Guaranteed Dry Cleaning
No fading—even the most delicate colors. No odor—not even a trace. Carefully shaped—not just pressed. Minor repairs—free of charge.
PHONE 164
Individual Family Laundry
Launderers and Dry Cleaners

Florsheim Shoe
Exclusive Agents for Men's Florsheim Shoes
Women's Red Cross Shoes
Also
Novelty Shoes and Children's Shoes
LORRAINE BOOT SHOP
27 MERRIMACK STREET

HINGHAM

Systematic Saving Shares
Enable you to accumulate a definite sum of money by means of small, monthly saving. Let us show you how the plan works.
The HINGHAM CO-OPERATIVE BANK
37 Main St., Hingham 0780
Open First Wednesday of Month 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Daily 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Karl Crook Motor Co.
A Safe Place to Buy Used Cars
1939 Chrysler Imperial Sedan, Radio and Heater $895
1937 Packard Sport Coupe, Radio and Heater $565
Hingham 1305 At the Harbor

HOLYOKE

Annual Spring
MARK DOWNS
in
COATS—SUITS—DRESSES
Drastic Reductions—Big Savings
STEIGER'S
It's SMART to be comfortable
You'll love these new Spring styles in
Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
SUPERIOR SHOE REPAIRING

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
320 PARK STREET

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB DAYS
Friday and Saturday
Exceptional Values in all Departments
Cherry & Webb's
LAWRENCE

NEW SPORT ENSEMBLES
Garbardine Slacks with Sport Shirts to match.
Earlington's SWEATERS
490 ESSEX ST. LAWRENCE MASS.

See it for yourself
CHRYSLER—PLYMOUTH
the low-priced beauty with the Luxury Ride!
C. W. Dillon, Agent
Tel. 24522 1-15 Oxford St.

LEOMINSTER

GW Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Work
Cragin & Wilkins Co., Inc.
TEL. 1200

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

Massachusetts

LEXINGTON

Ladies' and Misses'
SPRING HATS
of Quality
You can save money
HOLLAND HAT CO.
Depot Square—next to R. R. Station

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.

Turkeys	lb. 29c
Extra Fancy Brisket Corn Beef	lb. 32c
New Summer Squash	2 for 25c
Calif. Asparagus, extra large bunches	Bunch 39c
Bedford Pure Grape Juice, 2 Pint Bottles	35c

1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326

For Mother's Day
Chocolates by WHITMAN, KEMP, LOVEL & COVELL
Toiletries by RUBINSTEIN—COTY—HUDNUT, etc.
Theatre Pharmacy, Inc.
1792 Mass. Ave. Lex. 0064 Free Delivery

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
MERRIMACK STREET
LOWELL, MASS.

CHERRY & WEBB'S
Give your precious furs the care they deserve
Cherry & Webb's operates the *only* CERTIFIED COLD FUR STORAGE VAULTS in Lowell.
Phone 7661. A Bonded Messenger will call for your coat.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

for Better Heat at Lower Cost You'll Like
LowellCoke
LOWELL GAS CO.

LYNN

WE RECOMMEND GENUINE
Circle Tread OZITE CUSHIONS for Every RUG and CARPET

W. B. GIFFORD
"The House for Service"
97 and 99 Market Street

Men's and Young Men's 2-Trouser All-Wool Worsted Suits. Regular $30 and $35 Values for Our 41ST ANNIVERSARY SALE
(This Week)
$23.50
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737

Planning to Attend a Bridal Shower?
Rogers' is headquarters for the new color-conscious kitchen ware that is ideal for shower gifts.
T. W. ROGERS CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE—UNION STREET

Gifts for the Bride
Beautiful and Useful Gifts
Fine Quality—Reasonable Prices
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
UNION CORNER BUFFUM STREET

FIX UP—PAINT UP
Paints, Enamels, Varnishes, Garden Tools, Wheelbarrows, Rakes, Lawn Mowers, Seeds and Fertilizers. Hardware.
JAMES R. HUGHES, Inc.
159 LEWIS STREET LY 3-8325

MALDEN

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY

Malden, 145 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.
Tel. Mal. 2797

RUTH E. ASH
Beauty Shop
442 Main Street

BRINE Sporting Goods
16 EXCHANGE STREET MALDEN 6278
Rackets Restrung
by Experts
$1.45 to $7.90

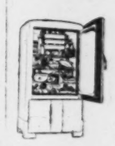
MALDEN 0163 ESTABLISHED 1892
Jackson's Cleansers & Dyers
Lustrous DeLuxe Odorless Cleansing
TAILORS***FURRIERS
Cold Storage for Furs and Rugs
Free Delivery Service
55 PLEASANT ST. MALDEN, MASS.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

Massachusetts

MALDEN
(Continued)

LOOK at the size at the name at the price



KELVINATOR
6 cu. ft. size priced at only
$114.75
Plus small carrying charge for Budget Payments

Bissell Carpet Sweeper
Special at
$3.39

I. L. KOTZEN CO.
454 Main Street, Malden
Open Thurs. and Sat. Evenings

Joslin's
MALDEN SQUARE TEL. MAL. 3600
Now In Progress!
49th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION
• Every Department offers intrinsic Values!

Time to think about your
FUEL CONTRACT
New prices to be announced soon on quality fuel
Reading Laundered Coal
New England Coke
Socony Range and Fuel Oils
W. H. Brown Fuel & Oil Co., Inc.
798 Eastern Ave. Phone Mal. 3830

SAFETY OF SAVINGS & SHARES INSURED IN FULL
Save Today!
3½%
Current Dividend Rate
FELLSWAY
Co-Operative Bank
333 Main St., Malden

MEDFORD

"Home of Quality and Service"
Medford Square Meat Shop
8 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE
TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Melrose Florist Co.
Landscaping TEL. MEL. 1623
Loam
Evergreens
Plants
Flowers
215 W. WYOMING AVENUE

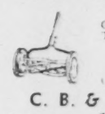
NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
Shoes with style that fit and are dependable
542 MAIN STREET

The French Doll Beauty Shoppe
58 Essex Street, Melrose Tel. 4010

Machine and Machineless
PERMANENT WAVES
All Types of Waving and Manicure Service

PRIOR
The "Haberdasher"
Your Local Outfitter
529 Main Street

OUR GARDEN SHOP
158 ESSEX STREET



Come in, browse around. There is no parking problem on Essex Street.
Fertilizer—Seeds
Garden Tools—Coal—Oil
C. B. & F. H. GOSS Inc.
Tel. 0294—0795

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
A Food Market of Quality
ANDREWS MARKET
510 Main St. Tel. Mel. 4200-1-2-3

MILTON

Woodward's Chevrolet
SALES and SERVICE
Selected Used Cars
Walter H. Woodward BLU. 2200
126 Adams St. East Milton

NEEDHAM

Needham Sales Inc
Sales Service
Ford
33 CHAPEL STREET NEEDHAM, MASS.

Fuel Oil Range Oil
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

TIRE SERVICE BATTERY SERVICE
GAS NU-BLUE SUNOCO OIL
A to Z LUBRICATION
CARS WASHED—VACUUM CLEANED
J. C. BRUERTON
875 Highland Ave., Needham Heights
PHONE 0651 NEE

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy

Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Vans Disinfected After Each Moving
276 ELM STREET TEL. 6560

WILLIAM A. BASSETT CO.
1023 PURCHASE ST. PHONES 611 and 612

Fresh Salmon, Eastern Halibut, Roe Herring, Shad, Live and Boiled Lobsters.

Loretta's
Fine Millinery
556 PLEASANT ST.

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone CENter Newton 2841-J 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS
and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New. No. 1091-W

NEWTONVILLE

"A Shade Better"
Newton Awning Co.
AWNINGS
WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
PORCHES SCREENED
861-865 Washington Street
New. No. 4853

Let me show you how to save money on your house and furniture insurance. I write in some of the strongest mutual companies that have never paid less than 20% dividends. **Consult me for insurance assistance.**
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 Austin Street, Newtonville
Tel. Newton North 7301

AUGUSTUS THURGOOD
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

FUEL OIL
COAL · COKE
Newton North 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

★ STAR MARKET CO.
ROASTING CHICKENS
4 to 5-lb. average 29c lb.
LIVE OR BOILED LOBSTERS
3 for 79c
304 Walnut St., Newtonville
NEW. NO. 8100.

NEWTON CENTER

CARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS
Hardware Garden Supplies
J. H. CHANDLER & SON, Inc.
796 Beacon Street Cen. New. 4000

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Building Hardware
1170 Walnut St. Cen. New. 0443

NEWTON—West Newton

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORWOOD

ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Beacon
"ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
Oil Burners
DELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 1765—Norwood 1445—1446

PITTSFIELD

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
Highest Quality Dairy Products, Pasteurized Milk and Cream
DELICIA Ice Cream
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
120 Francis Avenue Tel. 2-1561

ELECTRIC SUPPLY & REPAIR CO., Inc.
Lighting and Power Supplies
"Budgit" Hoist
Gates V-Belt Drives
Cutler Hammer Controls
Fluorescent Lighting Units
63 EAGLE STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1.00 Opens an Account
24 NORTH STREET

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

ENGLAND BROTHERS
The Store Accommodating

You're invited to come in and inspect our
NEW SPRING SUITS and TOPCOATS
BESSE-CLARKE
273 North Street

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M, 8:30 a. m-11 a. m., daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges
Washers and Ironers, Cleaners
Radio Service on All Makes
1577 HANCOCK STREET

"ZORIC" One of the world's greatest dry cleaning sensations. Clothes are really cleaner and stay cleaner longer.
OLD COLONY
Launderers—Cleansers
100 Quincy Ave. Pres. 5000

Ends Saturday
APRIL TOPCOAT MARKDOWN SALE
Savings up to $8.05 on each coat.
REMICK'S

E. E. WADSWORTH, Inc.
CHRYSLER—PLYMOUTH
SALES—SERVICE
BETTER USED CARS
424 Adams St., Milton Blu. 0450

DURAND'S CHOCOLATE SHOPS
Delicious Fresh Candies
Ice Cream and Sodas
13 Beale St. Wollaston

If you are interested in buying a Dependable Used Car, see what Buick has to offer this month.
Best bet's Buick!
SOUTH SHORE BUICK CO.
1125 HANCOCK STREET

UPHOLSTERING
Furniture recovered, repaired, refinished, mattresses, box springs, slip covers, chairs rush seated and recaned. Free estimate.
Peterson-Krishfield Co.
497 BEALE STREET GRANITE 6613

Bradford and Caswell Co.
We carry a full line of choice meats and groceries
Deliveries in Quincy and Milton
2 BROOK ST. WOLLASTON GRA 9330

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340
READING 0044

PERCY N. SWEETSER
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Ask for budget

17 Pounds of Snowy Laundry $2.05
Called for, washed and ironed and delivered to your home.
Telephone Ston. 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

Heating Oil and Service
See us about our Budget Plan
CHAPIN OIL CO.
134 High St., Reading, Rea. 0599

NEW ENGLAND COKE
COAL W. BANCROFT & CO. LUMBER
TELEPHONE READING 1264

G. H. Atkinson Company
Choice Family Groceries
190 Haven St. Rea. 1145

MASSACHUSETTS

SALEM

Hats of the better type
Inexpensively Priced
GERTRUDE METCALFE
Milliner
29 North St., opposite Lynde St.

SHARON

The NEW V-8 FORD PRICES ARE LOW
SALES and SERVICE
37 POND ST. Tel. 684
SHARON MOTOR SALES, INC.

FLOWERS
DAHLIAS—GLADS—PERENNIALS—for your garden
BEATRICE'S GREENHOUSES
630 So. Main St., Sharon, Mass. Tel. 776

SHARON—Foxboro

Thrift Motor Sales
Dodge-Plymouth Service
Automotive Electricians
At the Common—Foxboro Phone 505

BENDIX HOME LAUNDRY
Now only $99.50 plus a small installation charge.
Ask for a demonstration
FULLER BROTHERS
Foxboro Phone 402

SHARON-STOUGHTON

Johns-Manville Multiple Bevel Panel Ceilings
can be installed right over your old ceiling
Payment as low at $5.05 a month
NORFOLK LUMBER CO.
43 Canton St., Phone 372, Stoughton

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 5883 10 a. m.-12 m. and 5-6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Complete Line of Tires and Service Station Products
QUAKER STATE MOTOR OIL
J. F. SHERIDAN & SON
Cor. School and Medford Sts. Som. 0884

MOORE PRINTING CO., Inc.
Job Printing
5 College Circle, Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2730

KARL T. SMALL
APOTHECARY
Well-Equipped Luncheonette
Tek
11 Bow Street, Union Square Pros. 2283

C. J. MIERS & SONS
Roofers
ESTABLISHED 1857
Slate, Tin and Gravel Roofs, Asbestos Shingles, Copper Gutters and Conductors put in and repaired. All work given personal attention and guaranteed.
Office 20 Pearl St. Somerset 0638-R

REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
SALES-RENTALS ALL KINDS
NOTARY PUBLIC
BERNICE E. IRISH
6 HOLLAND ST. SOMERVILLE
DAVIS SQ. SOM. 7082

For Great Values and Quality Food
VISIT THE NEW
★ STAR MARKET
Somerville's Finest Self Service Food Store
401 Highland Ave., Somerville
at Davis Square

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

R-U-G-S
Steam Cleaned, Shampooed, Repaired and Stored—Feathers and Bedding Renovated
Springfield Steam Carpet Cleaning Co.
504 St. James Avenue Tel. 2-8113
F. M. SAVAGE, Prop.

WAKEFIELD

Curtains—Linens—Bedding
Nutes
Ladies' and Men's Wear
WAKEFIELD THEA. BLDG., WAKEFIELD

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WATERTOWN

MERCURY 8
The car that America has been asking for!
COOMBS MOTOR CO.
49 No. Beacon Street Mid. 7650

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wellesley 1738.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MASSACHUSETTS

WELLESLEY (Continued)

DIEHL'S DEPENDABLE DELIVERIES
COAL, COKE, WOOD, FUEL OIL, RANGE OIL, GASOLINE, LUMBER, BUILDING MATERIALS, PAINT, GRAIN, FERTILIZER
Call WEllesley 1530

1876 DIEHL & SON, INC. 1939

WESTON

★ STAR MARKET CO.
ROASTING CHICKENS
4 to 5-lb. average 29c lb.
LIVE OR BOILED LOBSTERS
3 for 79c
304 Walnut St. Newtonville
NEW. NO. 8100

WEYMOUTH

RHINES LUMBER CO.
Rough and Finish Lumber
Windows and Doors
Floors and Cabinet Work
148 Commercial St. Phone Wey. 1640
Weymouth, Mass.

WINTHROP

Lang the Shoeman
NEW SHOE STYLES
for Spring
Quality Brands, Moderately Priced
71 Jefferson Street Ocean 1281

WORCESTER

Spring Neckwear
Imported and Domestic Fabrics
Hand Made
95c
SLOCUM'S
476 Main Street, *Second Floor*

'blue coal'
New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box ..., BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prombt delivery to the Monitor office.

FLATS TO LET

SURBITON, Surrey—Unfurnished flat, 3 rooms and kitchen, large boxroom, use of bathroom: 21/- week. 45 St. James' Road.

FOOD PRODUCTS

L. & P. KEEN
42 Ellacombe Road, Torquay
GROCERY—FRUIT—VEGETABLES

PAIGNTON, DEVON — Cooked meats, table dainties, freshly made on the premises. Phone 57206. C. B. STOCKER, 40 Hyde Road.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BEXHILL-ON-SEA—Accommodation for one or two Paying Guests; every comfort; sea and country. Sunnyside, Cooden Sea Rd., Little Com.

HOVE, Sussex—Bedroom (gas fire) and sitting-room, refined; breakfast, supper; quiet house, near sea, gardens; central; 21½ gns. JEAN, 105a, Lansdowne Place. Tel. 2033.

SEAFORD, SUSSEX—Restful accommodation in small, comfortable house by the sea; good cooking, individual attention. "MANORA," Connaught Rd.

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOVE—From Broadwoods, tunings, repairs, overhauls; distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave., Hounslow. Tel. Hounslow 0264.

POST WANTED

TEACHING, or care of children from 7 years; higher certificate N. F. U. MISS ALLEN, Drumilly, Loughall, Co. Armagh, N. Ireland.

TYPEWRITING

MAY COLEMAN, typist, bookkeeper, visiting secretary. Mss copied, duplicating, etc. Personal service. 27, Grove Hill Rd., Tunbridge Wells. 'Phone 3037.

England

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

LONGLEY'S
Complete House Furnishers
Specialists in
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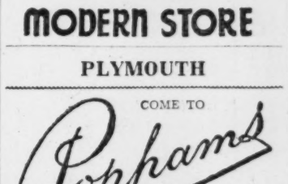
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why the Sun Shines Continuously for Months At the Poles?

The sun rises and sets daily in the tropic and temperate zones because our earth makes a complete revolution on its axis every day. The north and south poles are at the ends of this axis.

Besides turning daily on its axis,

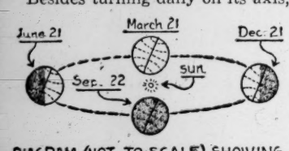


DIAGRAM (NOT TO SCALE) SHOWING HOW THE TILT OF THE EARTH'S AXIS TO THE PLANE OF THE EARTH'S ORBIT CAUSES DAYLESS NIGHTS AND NIGHTLESS DAYS IN THE POLAR REGIONS

the earth also travels an orbit or path around the sun, making one complete trip a year.

The plane or imaginary flat surface which contains at all times the sun, the earth, and all points in the earth's orbit, is called the plane of the ecliptic. The axis of the earth is tilted at an angle of more than 23° to the plane of the ecliptic, and the direction of the earth's axis remains relatively fixed in space (disregarding the slight and slow precessional movement) at all times.

As the accompanying diagram will make apparent, this tilt of the axis causes the sun apparently to swing north and south each year. During the six months that the earth's north pole is tilted toward the sun, all points north of the equator have more light than darkness each 24 hours and we have hot or summer half-year in those latitudes. The other six months, with the north pole tilted away from the sun, result in less light than darkness each day, and northern winter holds sway.

In parts of Norway, "the Land of the Midnight Sun," there are two months of winter darkness, and from May to August the sun never sets. In the Klondike, nightless periods occur in June, July, and part of May.

The sun may be seen at midnight from any point on the Arctic Circle on June 21, and from the Antarctic Circle on Dec. 21. Within the Arctic Circle, the number of nightless days increases the nearer you approach the North Pole. In latitude 70° there are 65 days of ceaseless sun—latitude 80° has 134 days—and latitude 90° (the North Pole) has six months of continuous daylight and six months of unrelieved darkness.

Conditions of winter and summer, darkness and light, in the southern hemisphere are just the reverse of what they are in the northern hemisphere.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Daily Anecdote

The Moving Blackboard

Ampère, the French physicist, whose name the world now uses to designate an electrical unit of measurement, was one day working out a new formula on the street, and setting it down by means of a piece of chalk he always carried for such purposes, when he suddenly began chasing a cab down the street.

He followed the vehicle for many blocks before it came to a halt, then gasped out to an astonished cabby, "A thousand pardons, Monsieur, but I have a formula on the back of your cab, and must recover it."

In his abstraction Ampère had used the smooth, black surface of the cab for a blackboard, and realized not its nature until the "blackboard" had started moving down the street. While the dumbfounded driver looked on, Ampère recovered his precious formula, and then continued on his way as casually as if chasing cabs was his everyday occupation.

Sunbonnet Sue

Party Fun

Choose One Out of Three

On slips of paper passed to each guest write the following:

Which is an animal—bassoon, baboon or balloon?

A letter—izzard, wizard or lizard?

A bird—glover, clover or plover?

A gardening tool—trowel, dowel or towel?

A feather—flume, gloom or plume?

A mineral—iuff, tuff or huff?

A musical instrument—pyre, lyre, or byre?

A tree—larch, parch or march?

A vegetable—garret, parrot or carrot?

An animal—caper, tapir or vapor?

A game—lingo, bingo or Jingo?

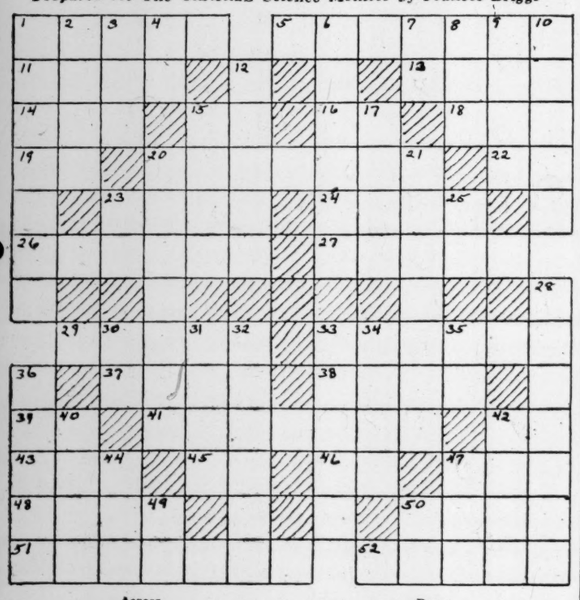
Award a small gift to the guest who takes the shortest time to write the following list of correct answers: Baboon, izzard, plover, trowel, plume, tuff, lyre, larch, carrot, tapir, bingo.—J. L. B., Whitewater, Miss.

Perfect Solitude

There is a fellowship more quiet even than solitude, and which, rightly understood, is solitude made perfect.—Stevenson.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



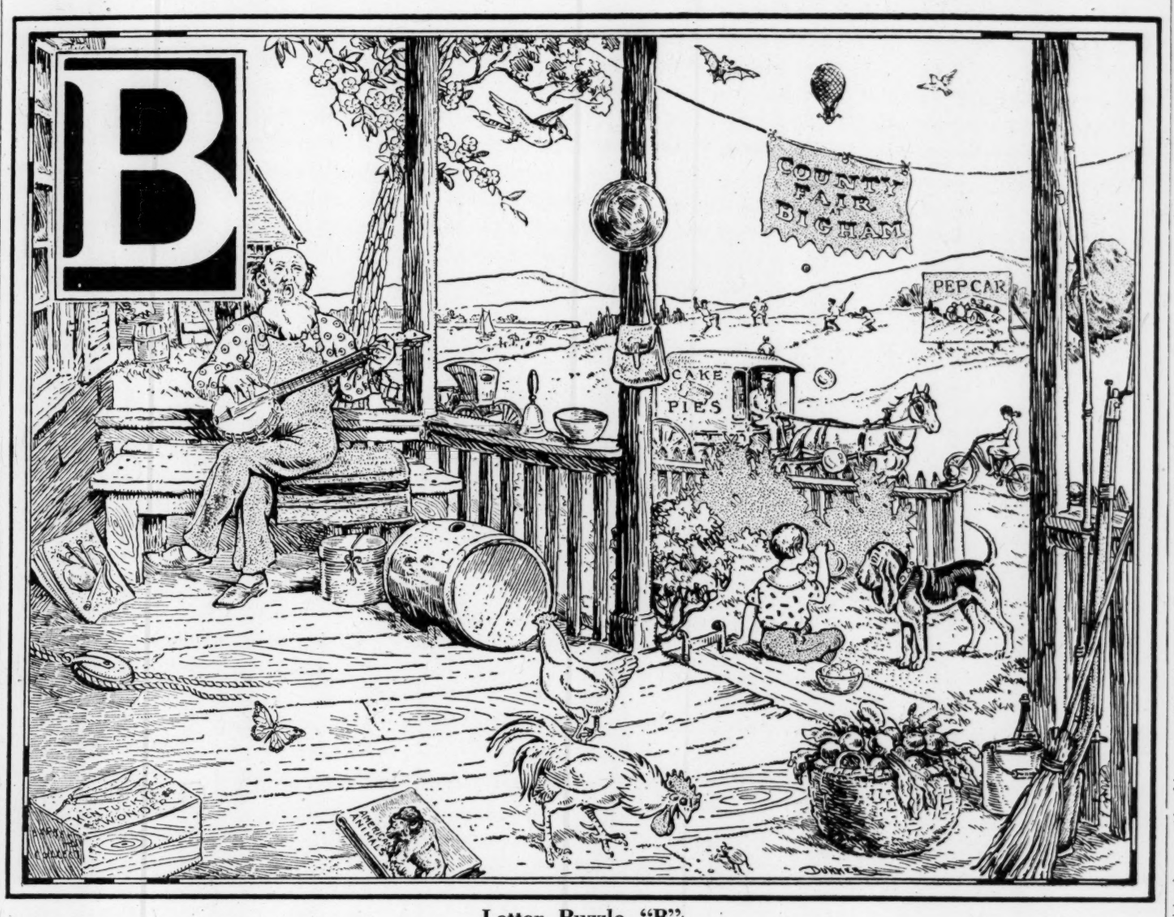
Across

1—What opera was composed by Paderewski?
5—What was first name of Bacon, English philosopher, statesman, and author?
11—What is a woodwind instrument?
13—What do you call a place adapted to fishing or angling?
14—A myriarch commanded ten thousand what?
15—What is a Chinese unit of weight?
16—Where is Enosburg (abbr.)?
18—An Oriental lute is what?
19———— Segundo is a city of California.
20—What is kelp?
22—Symbol for radium is what?
23—Where was Beethoven born?
24—Who was emperor when Rome burned?
26—What is chief seaport of Peru?
27—What is a fillet worn around hair of a young woman?
29—What was first name of author of "Leatherstocking Tales"?
32—What was last name of that author?
37—Who was father of Eleazar (II Sam. 23:9)?
38—What is a seaport of Spain?
39—What is an exclamation of inquiry?
41—What is a town of Ontario, Canada?
42—What is a plural ending?
43—Cadmus was told to follow what animal and build city where it lay down?
45—Miller (abbr.).
46—Who was a son of Shelah (I Chron. 4:21)?
47—Dance step.
48—What Russian military engineer composed music (poss.)?
50—Who was father of Gaddi the Manassite spy (Num. 13:11)?
51—What is name of a wooded plateau of France?
52—Where is Valletta?

Down

1—What is a city of Illinois?
2—Who was Cain's brother?
3—What prefix means "not"?
4—What is second note of scale?
6—What birds fed Elijah?
7—Where is Scotland Neck (abbr.)?
8—What animal is fond of fish?
9—What river flows through Munich?
10—A waif is what?
12—Eddy Duchin plays what instrument?
15—What is a river of Siberia?
17—What termination of cardinal numbers signifies "and ten"?
20—Who asked wisdom of God?
21—What is a town of Northern Ireland?
23—Barrel (abbr.)
25—Axillary tufts of what Hawaiian bird are used in native feather work?
28—Where is 23 Across?
30—Advertisement (Colloq.).
31—What Dutch village gave its name to a kind of cheese?
32—What is a city of western Hungary?
33—What is a city of Kansas?
34—The Oppa River flows to what river?
35—Where is Catawissa (abbr.)?
36—Where is the Kaaba?
40—What is twenty-fourth part of a mean solar day?
42—If you were in Genoa, in what direction would you travel to reach Ravenna?
44—Peruke is what?
47—Who was first Assyrian monarch mentioned in Scriptures?
49—Thus.
50—Margarita Island is off coast of what continent (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)



Letter Puzzle "B".

How many objects beginning with the letter shown can you find in this picture? A careful search should reveal more than fifty. Check your results with the list appearing elsewhere on this page.

Daily Quotation

WE want not time, but diligence, for great performances.
—DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

An Aspiration

(Reprinted by request)

Others may be art glass
Of rainbow hue;
I choose to be a windowpane
For the sun to shine through.
A clear pane,
A clean pane—
Is what I would be—
Unconcerned with temperament
And personality.
I would have Love shine through me,
So that my friends would say,
Not, "What a lovely pane of glass!"
But "What a lovely day!"
—Katherine Collins

Geographical Oddities

Geographical Dovetailing

While making a motor tour of Europe, the writer spent the greater part of a day driving from Zurich, Switzerland, to Neustadt, Germany, a distance of about 35 miles. This slow speed was not due to old tires or mechanical difficulties. It was due to repeated clearances through Swiss and German customs and immigration formalities, crossing and re-crossing the international boundary until it became monotonous—consuming most of the day.

Look at any detailed map of Switzerland, and in Zurich and Schaffhausen cantons you'll soon see why motorists would be wise to avoid this route if they dislike the delays and bother of customs and immigration formalities. Here Germany and Switzerland are dovetailed together like the corners of a bureau drawer; and the highway between Zurich and Neustadt goes right up through the middle of all this strange, geographical dovetailing.

Northward to Russia

With a take-off from United States soil, one may fly straight north into Soviet Russia by a flight that a modern transport plane could make in 30 or 40 minutes. The starting point would be Campbell, Alaska.

A Verse for Today . . .

And Jesus answering saith unto them, Have faith in God.—Mark 11:22

Odds and Ends

Television Area

There are now nearly 2,000 television sets in homes in the New York area.

Necessary Weight

A medium-sized automobile carries 108 pounds of gasoline, 10 pounds of oil, 29 pounds of water, five pounds of grease, two pounds of dilute acid.

In Lighter Vein

The Test

"What's the best way to flatter a man?"

"Tell him he's proof against flattery."

Suiting Actions to Words

"Would you like me to show you an infallible method for getting rid of a bore?"

"Oh, don't put yourself out!"

Shake!

"My girl has remarkable talents."

"My girl isn't so good-looking either."

The Lost Is Found

"Well, did you get any surprise presents for your anniversary?"

"Yes, rather. I got a book from Bill I lent you last year."

New Field

"So he has an idea that he thinks will make him rich?"

"Yes, he's going to try to introduce Chinese checkers in China."

A Natural Deduction

"This is the worst town for gossip I ever lived in."

"H'm! What have you been doing?"—Kansas City Star.

Crestfallen

She: "We must not do anything you can't afford, dear."

He: "Oh, then you won't marry me, after all."

It Helps

A good thing to remember,
And a better thing to do,
Is to work with the "construction" gang,
And not with the wrecking crew.

Right!

Professor: "Now, what is the Greek word for boiled water?"

Freshman: "Zoop."—Wall Street Journal.

Little Chauncey

"Yes, sir—one will be plenty! I don't talk very much."

A Shining Interlude

Norristown, Pa.

Three women were motoring from Lancaster to their home near Philadelphia. As they approached the little Pennsylvania Dutch town of New Holland, a very explosive thunderstorm overtook them and escorted them into the town with a heavy downpour of rain.

Just then, as if in echo to the vibrations of the thunder, one of their tires suddenly blew out with a loud report; and the limping car was drawn to the curb to await developments. While waiting there, the driver looked across the street and saw the representative of the law for New Holland standing in a doorway and beckoning to her to drive up an alley near where he was standing.

As one does not disobey when the law speaks, even if it be by sign language, the car was slowly driven up the alley to a little shed where the policeman had made his way before them. There he discarded his coat and hat and, diving into the recesses of the car, soon found the tools for jacking it up, and went vigorously to work exchanging the blown-out tire for the spare.

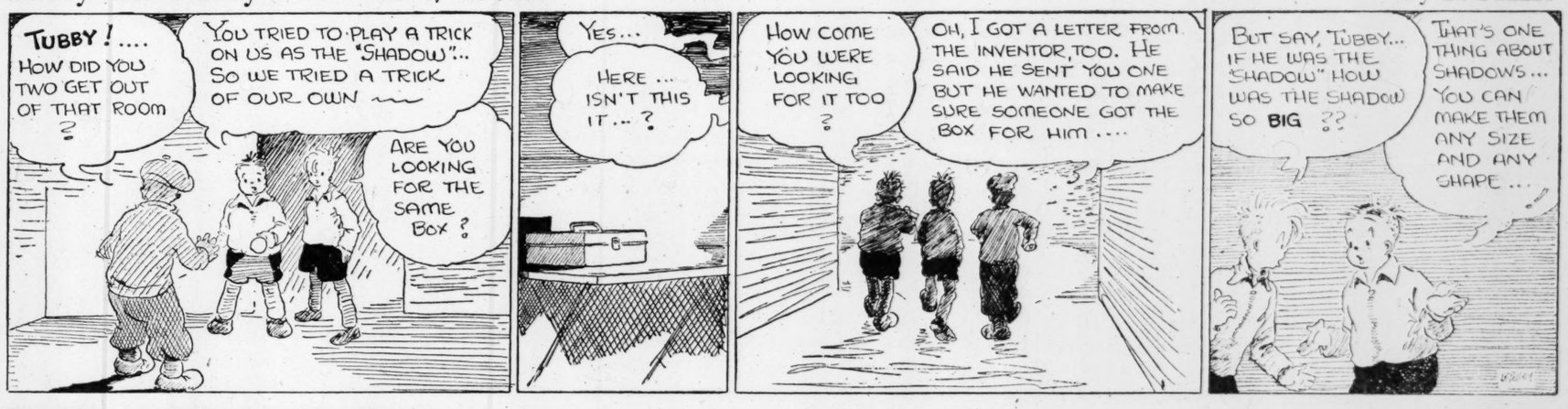
By the time the car was again sitting level on four whole tires, the storm was over; but the feeling of having experienced a shining interlude of brotherly kindness in the midst of a storm will long remain.

Alphabet Puzzle Answer

Badge, bag, bagpipe, ball, baker, balloon, bamboo, bandbox, banjo, banner, bar, bark, barn, base, baseball, basin, basket, bat, bay, bayonet, beach, beans, beetle, beets, bicycle, billboard, blanket, blind, block, bloodhound, blossom, blue jay, board, boat, book, bottle, boulder, bowl, box, branch, bread, breastplate, breeching, bridge, bridle, broom, bubble, buffalo, buggy, bung, bush, bushel, butter, butterfly.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Out of the Mill*

By LE PELLEY


TUBBY!.... HOW DID YOU TWO GET OUT OF THAT ROOM ?
YOU TRIED TO PLAY A TRICK ON US AS THE "SHADOW"... SO WE TRIED A TRICK OF OUR OWN
ARE YOU LOOKING FOR THE SAME BOX ?
YES...
HERE ... ISN'T THIS IT... ?
HOW COME YOU WERE LOOKING FOR IT TOO ?
OH, I GOT A LETTER FROM THE INVENTOR, TOO. HE SAID HE SENT YOU ONE BUT HE WANTED TO MAKE SURE SOMEONE GOT THE BOX FOR HIM....
BUT SAY, TUBBY... IF HE WAS THE "SHADOW" HOW WAS THE SHADOW SO BIG ??
THAT'S ONE THING ABOUT SHADOWS... YOU CAN MAKE THEM ANY SIZE AND ANY SHAPE...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—? ? ?

By RODGERS

Sponge overheard Mrs. Simpson say she was going to buy a pair of fire dogs! won't that be grand!
But I can't understand why she would buy dogs at an antique shop!
And now that I think of it, I never heard of the "Fire" breed-
???

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Stage Is Set*

By THE HAGERS

I'M READY NOW FOR BUMBALO. HIS SPECIALTY I STILL DON'T KNOW.
MY ROOM, FOR ACROBATIC ACTS, IS CLEARED TO OBVIATE IMPACTS.
MY OLD PIANO IS IN TUNE; FOR HE MIGHT PLAY OR MAYBE CROON.
THE MYSTERY GREW: FOR HERE, BY FREIGHT, CAME PROPS MARKED "BUMBALO THE GREAT."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Neutral?

The United States is neutral in the war between Germany and Norway! This is what the President's invocation of the neutrality laws would seem to say. But there is a difference between legal neutrality and moral impartiality, as most Americans must realize as they read of the application of neutrality laws to Norway.

The neutrality law requires that the President shall apply it when he finds American peace would otherwise be endangered. Such considerations partly explain why Mr. Roosevelt has not invoked the law to cover American travel and commerce in the Far East but has invoked it in the case of Norway. Moreover, quite different sets of political and strategic questions arise in the two areas.

It is not so much the fact that the law is applied in one case of undeclared war, while unapplied in another, that strikes American opinion at this time. It is rather the increasingly anomalous position in which the workings of the neutrality law place the United States.

Americans are no less shocked by the Nazi attack on defenseless Norway than they were by the Soviet attack on Finland. They were already disillusioned as to Germany's intentions before Reichsführer Hitler moved his forces into Poland. But they have not grown too numb to feel the succeeding impacts of violence on the structure of European civilization. Nor too bewildered to sense their wider implications.

Yet while the case as between violence and conscience develops an ever more startling clarity, Americans find themselves attempting to maintain in practice a complete neutrality which they cannot maintain in thought. They find their official acts expressing doubts as to the merit of cases long after these doubts have been largely removed—not by propaganda but by events, not by words from London and Paris but by deeds of Berlin and Moscow.

As the Third Reich's ruthlessness widens the area in which resistance to totalitarian violence must take the extreme form of military action, Americans find themselves automatically committed to withdraw even such nonmilitary aid as they might give to this resistance.

The American people doubtless are not ready to make Europe's war their own in any military sense. Yet they are coming closer and closer to the question whether they can refuse such aid as they may give through economic means to those who are fighting and suffering because to fight seems at present the one alternative to acquiescence in policies of threat and violence.

Homes for the Joads

Migrant rehabilitation, which Congress by voting a committee investigation commendably seeks to promote, is a type of social reform which can be consummated without an enormous outlay of cash and without the threat of setting up another perpetual tax system, if California's recent experience proves anything.

Private homesteading for the unfortunate but ambitious Joads and their kin has been fostered for some years by California business men, encouraged by social agencies and churches. For several years these projects have been operating with some success, and one near Los Angeles now accommodates 600 families which started "from scratch" and now—through their own efforts—own homes, gardens, and small orchards.

Former President Hoover may have been encouraged in his proposal that migrant workers be established on three- to five-acre plots by the example of "Little Oklahoma City" on the outskirts of Salinas. There a farmer divided his ranch into half-acre lots, offering them at $250—$5 down and $5 a month. A respectable community is the result. Some still live in old trailers or shacks, but these are disappearing and many a neat vine-covered cottage is replacing the temporary shelter, while these land-owning migrants, elated by their improved status, are achieving a respectable standard of living. This is aided by their virtual monopoly in the labor market of the lettuce-growing district.

The yearning to own a home is uppermost in the thought of these stalwart Americans who have followed the paths of the pioneers. Given the opportunity to acquire acreage, be it ever so small, the "Okie" will make a place for himself—and California will eventually be as grateful for him as he is for California.

Spring!

Swift comes the rain. The wind is a hammer driving it down like nails, hard and swift.

It is April. Buds are tight. Seeds hug to their shells. Men cling to their winter coats and mutter, "Spring!"

But comes one warm day, then another, and the face of the world changes. Buds venture a peep at the sun. Inquiring sprouts push up through the dark earth to the light. The office worker looks up from his desk with far-away thoughts.

Forsythia bursts into sudden gold. Grass is alive and green. Human beings that yesterday plodded a weary way to their daily tasks find new interest in multicolored folders. Trips and ships, planes and trains, mountains and seashore pass in preview.

Faded-out memories of last year's vacation days are recalled for comparisons. Last year's wardrobe, also faded perhaps, comes out for a 1940 going-over.

Yes, in a wink of the sun and a breath of warm air, all this can happen. And Spring is really here!

Adventure in Neighborliness

Nowhere is there greater need for the offices of a good Samaritan today than on behalf of the defenseless children in Europe whom war conditions have separated from one or both parents and left at the mercy of circumstances. With the companionships of home swept from them, these children need sympathetic and understanding care no less than the physical essentials of food, clothing, shelter.

Timely, therefore, is the formation of the Nonsectarian Foundation for Refugee Children, whose aim is to bring child refugees of all races and creeds to wisely-chosen foster homes in the United States.

Here is a Samaritan role that holds possibilities of blessings not only for those it aids but for those also who extend hospitality. Children who cross the sea to escape oppression and want will find not only protection and friendliness; they will discover the democratic conception of life. In the fearless faces around them and the spontaneous conversations they hear, they will be quick to discern the difference between the two opposite conceptions of government.

Refugee children who spent last summer with American families in Vermont became so enamored of democracy that they carried their civic books around under their arms like adventure stories. When, with their American hosts, they sang in the evening around a bonfire, they begged to be allowed to sing American songs.

These children will be a part of the future of America. Their intellectual endowments and cultural backgrounds may make a contribution to American life. The families to which they go will enjoy new experiences as their horizons are pushed back by glimpses of the Old World environment from which their guests have come. Many lessons in deeper understanding and broader friendships should stem from this adventure in hospitality and bring a little nearer the recognition of the people of the world as one community.

Automatic Redcaps?

Dime baggage lockers, nickel automats, and now dime Redcaps! The latest station innovation for travelers follows acceptance of a wage of 30 cents an hour by New England members of the United Transport Service Employees of America, formerly the International Brotherhood of Redcaps. Each piece of luggage carried—even umbrellas—will cost travelers 10 cents. The money goes to the railroads. But the Redcaps do not seem happy about it.

The change in Boston, which follows the plan already in effect in Cincinnati and in Washington, is based on the Federal Wage-Hour law and follows a suit brought by the Redcaps against the Boston Terminal Company for $127,000 in back wages alleged to be due since the law went into effect eighteen months ago. While the Brotherhood does not believe the new wage scale adequate, its representatives have expressed themselves as preferring to be on a wage basis.

The Redcaps apparently know about the anti-tipping movement in America. Their public statement takes cognizance of it, but at the same time reminds the public that "tipping is not illegal." That is an understandable reminder. But "bag-toting" is on a business basis now. One hopes the service will retain the quality of joyful willingness which has long distinguished it in most passenger terminals.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Can America Risk Isolation"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This is just a line to tell you with how much pleasure I read the article "Can America Risk Isolation," by William Yandell Elliott. This came out in the Monitor Magazine recently and seems to me to be extremely good. Would that more Americans could be got to take as broad a view. But probably they will fail to see the importance of acting now while we have others to act with us and will have to wait until, like other democracies, we will have to fight alone.

Boston — WILLIAM SUMNER APPLETON

"Insight"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I just want to say how much I enjoy the Monitor, which comes to my desk daily. If all American editors had the insight into the issue at stake and the same courage to proclaim their opinions there would be little doubt as to where America would be standing today.

Thank you for the good work you are doing on behalf of humanity everywhere. Your work is a constant inspiration.

J. H. CRANSTON, Editor
Midland Free Press

Midland, Ontario

Benevolent Dictatorship?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many persons desire to vote for Mr. Roosevelt again on the ground that they may lose their relief benefits if he is not re-elected.

I am not trying to make on invidious comparison, but I recall that Herr Hitler was welcomed at first in his own country because he fed the hungry people. Let us be careful not to contribute, by our votes or in any other way, to the formation of even the mildest sort of dictatorship.

Seattle, Wash. — AGNES S. THOMPSON

Republican Dark Horse?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Arthur Hale mentioned in a recent "Confidentially Yours" broadcast that the Republicans are planning to run a dark horse in the coming Presidential campaign, and that dark horse is going to be Mr. Harper Sibley.

Mr. Harper Sibley is a farmer and businessman of Rochester, New York. Both he and his wife have an abundance of the personal attributes that will make them readily acceptable to people in all walks of life. Both of them can speak in public with great distinction, and Mr. Sibley has an extraordinary grasp of public affairs and problems facing the nation.

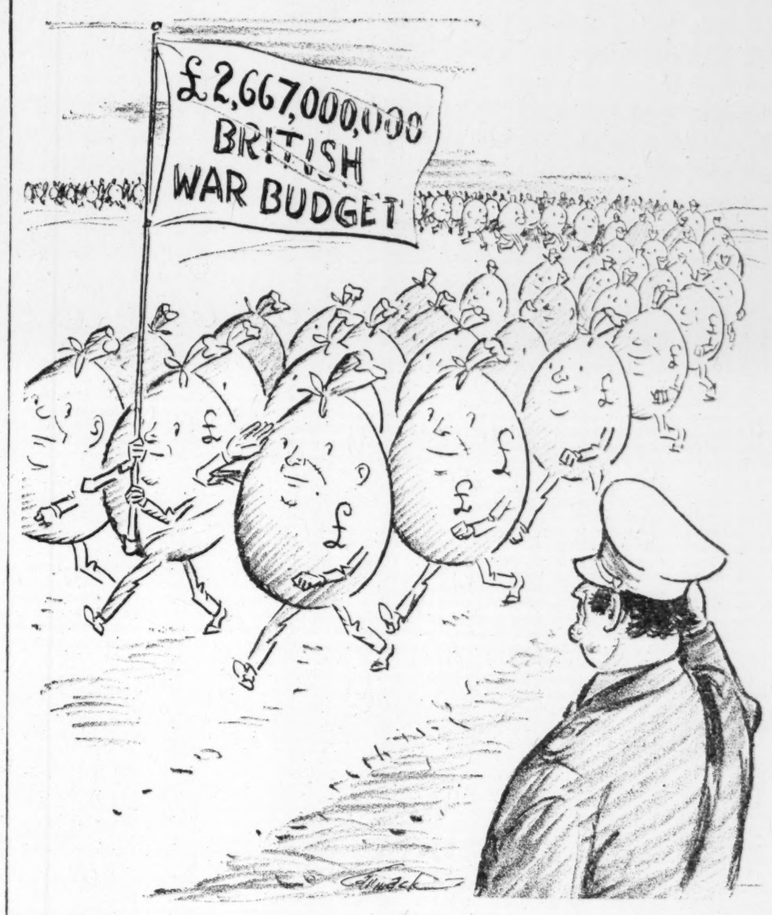
Mr. Harper Sibley is a former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and director and chairman of the Security Trust Company of Rochester, N. Y., and a director of the Rochester Savings Bank, the New York Life Insurance Company, the American Surety Company, and the Western Union Telegraph Company. He also operates the Sibley Farms in Illinois, the Sibleyville Farms in New York, Round T Ranch in Alberta, Canada, and Rancho Santa Rita in California.

His wide business and agricultural and social experience has made him one of the outstanding leaders in this country.

The strong leadership of Mr. Harper Sibley would create a renewed emphasis on private enterprise as the basis of any true democracy, and brush aside all of this excessive spending and relief as a means of reviving prosperity. When both the businessman and the laborer get a fair return for their work the country can develop a more balanced economy and a more permanent prosperity. — DOUGLAS EDDY

New Haven, Conn.

John Bull's Fifth Column



Aboard the 'Personal'

Gheorghe and Vasile were obviously father and son, for they exuded the incontestable air of such relationship as they climbed into the train and apportioned their baskets and valises into the allotted receptacles.

Gheorghe, in addition to wearing the same type of bowler-hatted docility as Vasile wore, spoke the same soft, ductile Rumanian that Vasile spoke. They looked alike, dressed alike, and spoke alike, and when two Rumanians as Gheorghe and Vasile do all that, they can pretty surely be said to be father and son.

But in this particular train to Bucharest, Gheorghe and Vasile bore the unmistakable air of two men with missions in life outreaching just being father and son. There was no solid indication to justify such a deduction on anyone's part—except that Gheorghe, having disposed the baskets and valises already mentioned, clung significantly and tenaciously to a clean, shining white shoe box. That, also, might not have been an event of any moment, had it not been for the noticeable corollary to this fact that Vasile was at the same time evincing more than ordinary interest in the safe keeping of the same clean, shining white shoe box.

Vasile did more than that. He took out from the deep insides of his peasant blouse a piece of pencil which would very, very soon have to be a new one, and, with serious intent, wrapped the fingers of the alert Gheorghe around its infinitestimality. Gheorghe turned on Vasile a cunning look, and nodded as one who knew but would not tell.

The train moved off through the nocturnal Rumanian countryside. So did Gheorghe and Vasile.

* * *

There are three kinds of Rumanian trains: the Personal, the Accelerat, and the Rapid. The Personal is friendly and stops at every station; the Accelerat is a trifle aloof and stops at every other station twice as long; the Rapid is haughty, stops at stations temperamentally, and occupies far longer between each.

Only the Personal is within reach of the kinds of pockets cut into the homespun pants of Gheorghe and Vasile—which perhaps tells why it is friendly.

The Bucharest-bound train stopped. It stopped for the first time and Vasile sidled a long glance at Gheorghe. Gheorghe was not concerned with Vasile's long glances, however. He had business in hand. Or, at least, he had a clean, shining white shoe box and a pencil in hand.

Meticulously, Gheorghe stroked a neat "1" in the top left-hand corner of the clean, white, shining shoe box. Vasile smiled as might a General who hears his artillery has secured a gap; and, as the train stopped the second time, and Gheorghe curled a "2" beneath his "1," Vasile's contentment could be equaled only by the General's as his infantry walked through.

By 4 a. m. Vasile slept. He slept as only a Rumanian peasant son can sleep who knows that his father is at work recording the number of stations to Bucharest.

By 4:30 a. m. Gheorghe slept as only a Rumanian peasant father can sleep who knows that his son does not know his father is not at work recording the number of stations to Bucharest.

* * *

Maria hadn't seen Gheorghe and Vasile before. But the "16," "17" and "18" she wrote on their clean, white, shining shoe box ere we steamed into Bucharest was not a task for which a charming young Rumanian peasant girl thought introductions necessary.

Gheorghe and Vasile would count their way home all right, even if they slept again—for Rumanian Personals are just packed with Marias. — HAROLD G. LAYCOCK

Down the Middle of the Road

Another Ready-Made Cabinet

By Erwin D. Canham

There has been some misunderstanding of the suggested pre-election Cabinet presented here a week ago. Some readers thought it altogether too appropriately attached to the needs and candidacy of Thomas E. Dewey, who as a youthful and someways inexperienced aspirant requires seasoned assistance. Of course, there was no intention of supporting the candidacy of Mr. Dewey, any more than that of the almost equally inexperienced Senator Robert A. Taft, or even Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, who has himself advanced the coalition idea.

For impartiality, then, here follows a mostly Democratic Cabinet which some aspirant in that party might advance as proof that he could and would use all the talents available. Again, one recognizes, this idea is in the field of fantasy—at present—and doubtless equally good alternative names could be suggested:

Secretary of State: Cordell Hull of Tennessee, whose naming would be the greatest guarantee of continuity in foreign policies which the public has in general approved.

Secretary of Treasury: Jesse Jones of Texas, the widely commended head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, who has attained unparalleled experience in national public and corporate financing.

Secretary of War: Brig. Gen. Robert E. Wood of Illinois, president of Sears Roebuck & Co., who has often co-operated with the present Administration, and who should set the long-neglected U. S. Army on the road of business reorganization.

Attorney General: Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, a good lawyer, sturdy progressive, who would carry out anti-trust prosecutions diligently, and though a real friend of labor should be able to move against union monopolies and strike at illegal practices long needing clean-up all along the line.

Postmaster General: Senator Carl A. Hatch of New Mexico, a Democrat whose inclusion would typify a non-political administration of this important business undertaking.

Secretary of Navy: Gov. Lloyd C. Stark of Missouri, an Annapolis graduate who has distinguished himself as an able Governor, and hence brings recognition of the numerous strong Democratic State executives.

Secretary of Interior: Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt of New York, who has learned more about internal problems, surely, than any other American these seven years gone, and whose honesty and uprightness have never been questioned. This job requires a person of integrity to administer the public trust.

Secretary of Agriculture: Henry A. Wallace of Iowa, who has also learned a lot in seven years, whose policies are at last getting on more constructive tracks, and whose deep knowledge of agricultural problems is now agreed upon. Probably his experimentalism has partly run its course, or would be held in check by more cautious colleagues.

Secretary of Commerce: Wendell L. Willkie of New York (also nominated in the Republican Cabinet) but who was until recently a Democrat, and whose naming by a Democratic Presidential candidate would be the best proof of willingness to co-operate through this department in the revival of business.

Secretary of Labor: John G. Winant of New Hampshire, now director of the International Labor Organization at Geneva, who is uncommitted in the strife between A. F. of L. and C. I. O., and whose earnest grasp of labor problems fits him to adjudicate this great internecine strife.

There are plenty of alternatives to these selections. Fiorello H. La Guardia might be brought into the national service when his job in New York ends; Herbert H. Lehman is another outstanding public servant; Mrs. Florence Harriman, on Norway's war front, has shown her ability to serve under fire and would be a first-class woman Cabinet member; Dean Landis of Harvard Law School would make a fine Attorney General; Alf M. Landon of Kansas, who has supported much in New Deal farm policy, would make a splendid Secretary of Agriculture in a coalition-moderate-Democratic Cabinet.

Can anybody, just scrutinizing this and last week's list, say the United States lacks talent and leadership? And if all the spectacular leadership isn't concentrated in one man, but spread throughout a team, isn't that an appropriate expression of democracy?

The Wide Horizon

A Senator and His Bible

By James J. Davis
U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania
From a Columbia Network radio address

Thought of the Bible for most of us goes back to what we learned of it from our parents. It is so with me. My earliest memories as a child in South Wales concerned our family gathered together for worship. My grandfather as the head of the family opened every meal with a brief Scripture reading and a word of prayer.

There never was anything speculative or theoretical about the Bible as it was early presented to me. Its central figures and heroes were intensely real. They gathered up the important duties and obligations of life, instructed me in a definite, positive way. This familiar teaching in our home was supported and enriched by experience in the Sunday School, which was the best schooling I have ever enjoyed. In fact, the Sunday School and Bible teaching made up the largest part of my early education, which was limited because I went to work in the mills at the age of eleven to help support the family.

The spirit of depression which now grips the entire world will not be lifted until the teachings of the Bible are accepted as the daily pattern of life to replace the pagan standards which now prevail. The Bible teaching is unmistakably sound and true. There is no uncertainty in it. In its precepts and commandments are the positive words of life. Through them we are called to be true to the highest and best within ourselves, to keep faith with our fellow men, and to yield ourselves to the guidance of God.

* * *

If we were to govern our lives in the spirit of the Sermon on the Mount, we should not today be tortured by widespread international conflict, class and racial hatred, or the assaults on the moral foundations of America which threaten to overwhelm us. I am not suggesting that we seek in the twinkling of an eye to transform ourselves to some impossible angelic form. I am only saying that if as a nation we should work as hard at the application of religion to life as we do in the application of science to such problems as highway development, radio transmission, or refrigeration, this would be a far better land in which to live.

The Bible is the most modern book in all the existing literature of the world. It deals with the basic problems of our day in a more realistic way than any other book. It gives no standing room for atheistic communism or totalitarian states that try to elbow God out of the world. It says no good word for the spendthrift, the waster, or the prodigal; gives no encouragement to those who accept scarcity when abundance is possible.

The Bible teaches individual liberty, obedience to law, and social justice; demonstrates that righteousness exalteth a nation and that sin is a reproach to any people. This book is the great book of yesterday, a greater book today, and with even more promise tomorrow, when men shall live in peace and brotherhood together if they will but accept its prophetic teachings.

* * *

The Bible is a book of comfort. It has been a companion for me on my travels. Many a time I have gone to a hotel room in a strange city to find that a friend had prepared the way for me. The Gideon Society had been there before me and had left a copy of God's word. Times without number I have been comforted in this way. The spirit of good will which was manifest in the gift of this matchless book to weary travelers has spoken healing words to the hearts of an unnumbered host. The American Bible Society has been dedicated to this same high task. If we do not know and read the Bible, it is not for lack of opportunity in this country, and for this opportunity we should ever be grateful. . . .

The Bible is our bulwark of defense for freedom. Where the Bible is read and revered, constitutional government, individual liberty, and the rights of the people are respected. Where the Bible is unknown or rejected, despotism, dictatorship or the rule of class hatred prevail.

We of America are called to stand for the Bible, for representative government, the Constitution of the United States, the Bill of Rights; for all these high defenses of the good life we seek to cherish. Let us positively, unitedly, loyally uphold the cause we love—the cause for which our fathers came to these shores. Let us firmly maintain the liberty under God to which they dedicated their lives. Let us pass on to our children, and our children's children, our rich heritage of scriptural truth.

The Bookshelf

Germany and Versailles

This is a particularly fortunate moment to remember WHAT GERMANY FORGOT (New York: Macmillan. $1.50). For a good deal of the German myth has been dissipated by events of the past two months. The result is that Dr. James T. Shotwell's slender volume is receiving considerably more acceptance than might otherwise have been the case.

If the facts which Dr. Shotwell presents had been compulsory knowledge for diplomatists of the past decade, this might indeed be a different world today. For Germany's preparation for the present war was allowed to proceed upon the inaccurate assumption that the Reich was righting the injustices of the Versailles Treaty.

No one can emerge from Dr. Shotwell's study without realizing that this is not the whole story. For the "Diktat of Versailles" provided Germany with unparalleled source material for propaganda.

What Germany forgot . . . or elected not to mention . . . were such facts as these:

That the economic distress of the country was not primarily attributable to the burdens of the treaty. The Reich exhausted so much of plant and capital in four years of conflict that the way was prepared for the distress of the post-war years.

That the "war guilt" was not imposed on Germany in the manner which the Reich pretended. It was a legal phrase, limited to establishing the technical responsibility for reparations. And it was considerably distorted in translation.

That the stripping from Germany of its colonies was not a major economic matter. In point of fact Germany's trade with its colonies in 1913 was less than one-half of 1 per cent of its total foreign trade.

It would be unjust to both Germany and Dr. Shotwell to pretend that this is all of his case. But it indicates the type of misconception that he has cleared away. As Bryce Professor of the History of International Relations at Columbia University and as Director of the Division of Economics and History of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Dr. Shotwell speaks with an objectivity that gives full value to Germany's peace contributions. He is careful to point out that "German thinkers have had their full share in framing theories of international peace, and their contributions in this field should be kept in mind alongside those of the theorists of nationalism."

Dr. Shotwell's study is essentially economic in its approach. He presents a succinctly balanced study of both the economic consequences of the war and the economic implications of the peace. And he concludes that "the wealth of nations not only rests upon the healthful functioning of the economic processes, but also that the reverse holds true as well: The peace movement is a fundamental part of the economy of nations. The only solid guarantee of continuing prosperity lies in the strengthening of those instruments of international policy which are the substitutes for war: Arbitration and the World Court for the settlement of disputes, and the conference method of the League of Nations." — Gx.